









AMERICAN TOPICS

Equal Opportunity In the U.S. Theater

The black actor James Earl Jones has played roles traditionally given to whites in "Cat on a Hot Tin Roof" and "The Godfather Part II"...

Actors Equity says that between 1982 and 1987, racial minorities accounted for 17 percent of the U.S. population, 12 percent of regional theater roles and 6 percent of the roles on Broadway...

August Wilson, author of the Broadway hit about black life, "Fences," says casting blacks in parts usually played by whites denies them their basic humanity...

The producer Charles Gordon, while taking issue with color-blind casting, advocates creation of a multiracial theater...

Canadian Beachhead For U.S. Universities

American universities have scored a beachhead in Canada, The New York Times reports, but "though only eight graduate schools and 500 students are involved..."

The thrust into Canada is part of the accelerating presence of American universities elsewhere abroad, including Japan, Western Europe and South America...

"I'm worried about an invasion" by American universities, says Richard Johnston, education spokesman for the opposition New Democratic Party in Ontario...

Short Takes

"Nuclear Heartland," a 96-page paperback selling for \$12.50 and published by the Progressive Foundation of Madison, Wisconsin...

The judge who sentenced the former girl's school headmistress Jean Harris to 15 years to life for the second-degree murder of her lover, the Starbuck Dietz author Dr. Hiram Tamoway, said he would "strongly recommend" her release now that she has served half her minimum sentence...

Moments after getting married in San Diego, Michael and Johanna Jones spotted the groom's stolen car, chased it in their rented limousine, forced the driver to pull over and held two men until the police arrived...

Shorter Takes: Public school education will cost an average of \$4,810 per pupil this year...

Shorter Takes: Public school education will cost an average of \$4,810 per pupil this year, up more than \$2,000 since 1980 and 39 percent ahead of inflation for that period...

Dr. Barry Zuckerman, a professor of pediatrics at Boston University's School of Medicine and director of developmental and behavioral pediatrics at Boston City Hospital, reported that babies that had been exposed to marijuana were likely to be smaller than normal...

Dr. Elaine M. Johnson, director of the Federal Office of Substance Abuse Prevention, "It cuts across racial and socioeconomic lines and maternal age groups, especially since cocaine has become so popular..."

Arthur Higbee

High Fetal Drug Exposure Found in U.S.

By Jane E. Brody New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A surprisingly high number of fetuses are being exposed to cocaine or other illegal drugs, according to a survey of 36 hospitals around the United States...

Damage to the fetus from cocaine exposure could include pre-natal strokes and lasting brain damage, premature birth, retarded fetal growth, breathing lapses, absence of placental blood flow, abnormality in genital and urinary organs and seizures after birth...

Dr. Barry Zuckerman, a professor of pediatrics at Boston University's School of Medicine and director of developmental and behavioral pediatrics at Boston City Hospital, reported that babies that had been exposed to marijuana were likely to be smaller than normal...

said at a conference on drugs and pregnancy this week. The survey was compiled by the National Association for Fetal Alcohol Research and Education...

Dr. Chasnoff, who is president of the fledgling association, asserted in an interview that the findings significantly underestimated the extent of the problem, since physicians rarely questioned private obstetrical patients about drug use or tested their urine for drugs...

Thirty-six had gathered data on pregnant women or newborns that allowed analysis of drug-abuse rates. According to Dr. Janet Chandler, coordinator of Chemical Dependency Services at Northwestern University's Perinatal Center for Chemical Dependency, pregnant women are often discriminated against by addiction treatment programs...

Dr. Chasnoff said the differences were mainly a result of how carefully the hospitals looked for the problem. Hospitals with an established protocol for determining drug abuse among pregnant patients were three to five times more likely to find it than were hospitals with little or no systematic monitoring...

Other scientists have speculated that the increasing heat would cause some of the ice to melt in the polar regions, possibly raising sea levels around the world.

Chemical Cuts May Not Stop 'Greenhouse'

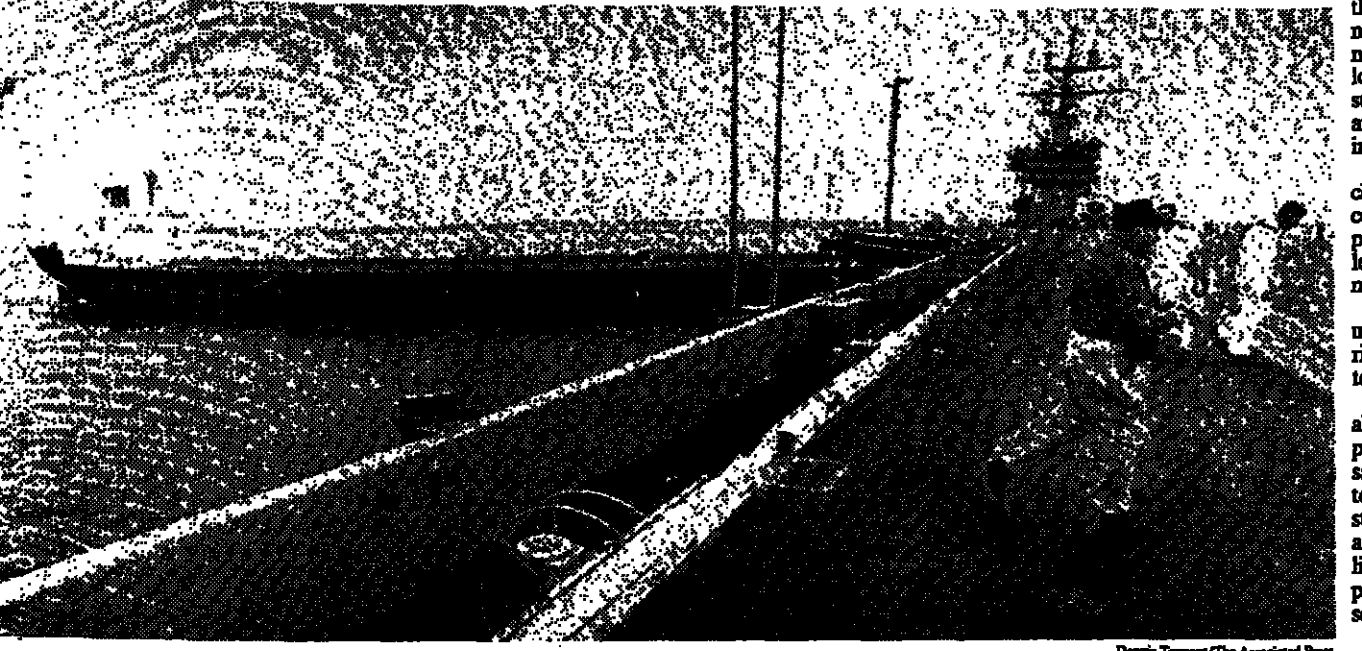
WASHINGTON — Even a drastic curtailment in the release of the chemicals blamed for causing the global "greenhouse effect" is unlikely to halt the heating of the planet, a new climate analysis says...

In the first case, the Earth's average temperature was calculated to rise by 1.6 degrees Fahrenheit (0.9 centigrade) within 20 years. In the second model, it would take 25 years for that same increase to occur...

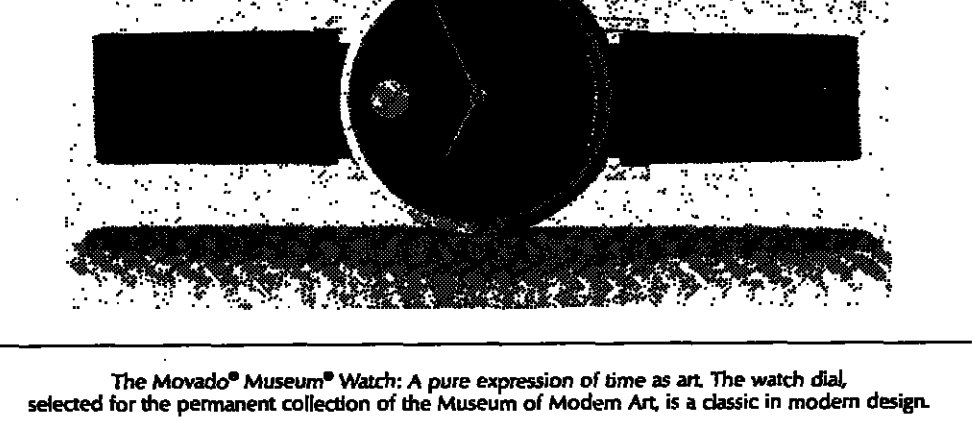
But even with a drastic and probably unrealistic curtailment in chemical releases, the temperature would rise that much eventually, would rise that much eventually, would rise that much eventually...

Dr. Barry Zuckerman, a professor of pediatrics at Boston University's School of Medicine and director of developmental and behavioral pediatrics at Boston City Hospital, reported that babies that had been exposed to marijuana were likely to be smaller than normal...

Arthur Higbee



OOPS — View from the flight deck of the U.S. aircraft carrier Dwight D. Eisenhower, which collided with the Spanish coal freighter Urduliz while entering the harbor Monday at Hampton Roads, Virginia. There was minor damage, officials said, but no one was injured.



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Herald Tribune

Of Cleanup and Controls

When medical waste began to wash up on America's Atlantic beaches this summer, it was one of the year's more significant political events.

who have never been very tidy in throwing out their trash, and a country that has reached a level of affluence at which the production of waste has soared.

Dukakis Sees the Light

A lot of business gets transacted in the folds of a presidential campaign. Rarely is it subtle. The latest example is the minor epiphany that Michael Dukakis experienced this month on the space program.

to which the budget deficit has never mattered anyway, has supported NASA. Would a Dukakis White House do the same?

Criminal Fines by the Day

"Day fines," long used in Sweden and West Germany to punish criminals, have now been introduced to the United States in an experiment in Staten Island, New York.

from \$3 to \$200, calculated according to the offender's income and number of dependents. Thus the welfare mother of two caught shoplifting a \$600 watch will be fined 40 days at \$3 a day, for a total of \$1,200.

Other Comment

Changing the Face of Asia

With the popular revolt in Burma and the recent unexpected change of government in Thailand, a corner of Asia which seemed tranquil and timeless has suddenly come to international attention.

poor. If Japan were to extend to the countries of central-southern and Southeast Asia a measure not just of its economic success but political influence as well, the changes in the map of Asia over the next 20 years might be greater than anyone imagines today.

An Open Letter From a Jewish Writer to Yasser Arafat

By Marek Halter

PARIS—You invited me to Tunis and for several hours there we had a thorough and brisk conversation on Aug. 20. You told me you were surprised by the number and brutality of my questions.

You know I am not a diplomat, but a writer. I feel, to be honest with myself and respectful to my readers, I must put my questions publicly. You will have to answer them just as publicly sooner or later.



Drawing by CUMMINGS & WYATT

Pakistanis Need Help, Not Lectures, From the West

By Zbigniew Brzezinski

WASHINGTON—The death of President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan is not only a personal tragedy but an event of great geopolitical importance.

General Zia was determined to see that game played to the very end. He was not prepared to settle for an Afghanistan that would remain a Soviet satellite even after the Soviet army's withdrawal.



Drawing of Zia by OLIVER, C&W Syndicate

Dukakis Finds the Banner of Change Slipping Away

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON—Everyone has his own theory about what triggered the Republican comeback now reflected in all the polls.

Improving on that phrasing, Mr. Reagan told the convention: "We hear talk that it's time for a change. Well, ladies and gentlemen, another friendly reminder: We are the change."

Telling Americans to Save Won't Solve the Problem

By Robert Eisner

EVANSTON, Illinois—Are Americans saving too little? Does a low national saving rate really lie at the heart of their economic troubles? Most politicians and many economists think so, but they are on the wrong track.

Second, the support of national saving, correctly measured to include the accumulation of all kinds of capital, means a full measure of investment in human capital and in those items traditionally provided by government: roads and bridges, schools and hospitals.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Cleveland's Dodges

LONDON—Mr. Blaine, who made himself much liked and petted in aristocratic British circles during the past summer, was very premature in his announcement of the love in those circles for President Cleveland.

1913: Chiang Survives

SHANGHAI—One thousand Chinese civilians died, but Chinese Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who the Japanese had hoped to kill, was unhurt today [Aug. 30] in a terrific air bombardment of Kinseng by Japanese planes.

1913: Mexican Question

NEW YORK—The Mexico City correspondent of the Herald cables that the Diaz party is now doing its best to bring public opinion around to the contention that Senator Huerta's candidature for the Presidency is a violation of the Constitution.

Trapped in the Of Poland - Pri... Remembering t The Afrikaners... dhafi Accuse

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen



OPINION

Trapped in the Sordid Hell Of Poland's Prison System

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Wladyslaw Fraszynski is a former member of the outlawed Polish labor union Solidarity. He comes from Wrocław in Lower Silesia, in eastern Poland. In the autumn of 1982 he was arrested for the crime of engaging in trade union activities. He was sentenced to six years in prison and served four, being moved around from prison to prison.

There is more testimony from Solidarity prisoners: excrement on the floors, medical treatment denied, tuberculosis spreading, icy punishment cells, blisteringly hot punishment cells, foul food, beatings, genital torture. And, brutally though they were treated, the Solidarity prisoners said that they were better off than the nonpolitical prisoners sentenced to the sordid hell that is the prison system of Poland.

ON MY MIND

Human Rights Watch, an American organization. The report is the result of a fact-finding mission to Poland last year by Professor Herman Schwartz of American University in Washington. Professor Schwartz is an expert on prison conditions; he was one of the first people to whom the prisoners of Attica prison in upstate New York turned to tell their grievances after they rebelled in 1971. These are some excerpts from Mr. Fraszynski's testimony in the report: In Barczewo prison: I was kept in isolation much of the time, often in handcuffs. Political prisoners had no running water. I was frequently beaten and put in an isolation cell, often handcuffed for several days. I was also put in a "thermo" cell; no windows, double walls. When you are handcuffed behind your back for several days, you develop terrible blisters; your hands swell up. I fainted twice in a straightjacket. Tear gas was often used on political prisoners.

Professor Schwartz goes into some detail about the treatment Poland gives to women prisoners. In one police lockup, 14 women were shaved into a cell about 13 by 16 feet (4 by 5 meters). "There was no toilet, only a bucket and no toilet paper. There were no sanitary napkins and menstruating women had to use their own clothing. The food was dreadful and the cells were infested with insects. No exercise was permitted. For weeks after she left the place, our informant told us, she still felt as if she smelled."

This was not just one lockup. Here is another passage from the report: "Women suffer particularly from gynecological ailments and kidney inflammations. Sanitary napkins are scarce everywhere, so women tear out and use the matting from mattresses. Pregnant women have it particularly hard since there is no running water or toilets in some cells. In one prison, there is no running water in the delivery ward of the prison hospital and women in the last weeks of pregnancy have to carry and empty buckets of filthy water containing human waste."

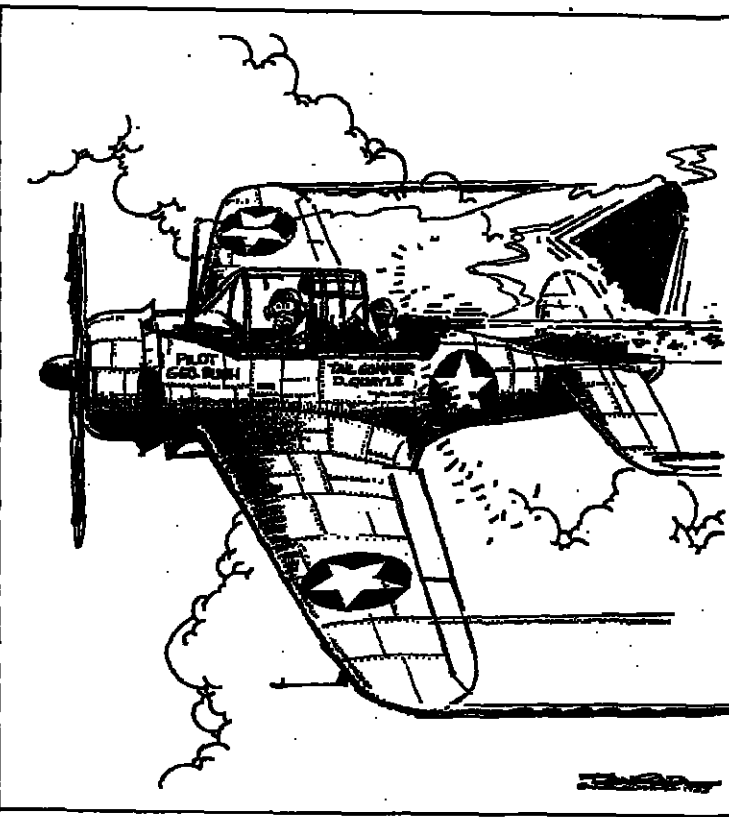
Prisoners have almost no recourse, Professor Schwartz reports. He goes on: "Unlike the United States, where judges have been trying to ameliorate unconstitutional prison conditions since the late 1960s, the courts are not available. Prison rules... are kept secret... Prison guards conceal their identities."

If Jaruzelski Should Fall...

It is not inconceivable that this fresh outbreak of discontent could topple General Jaruzelski. But the chances of a failed reformer being succeeded by a more ambitious reformer are slim. If General Jaruzelski falls, he will be replaced by a hard-line — not by a Solidarity committee. This paradox hinders all popular strivings for reform in Europe's one-party states: The more they threaten the party's monopoly, the more unbending the party becomes.

Copies of the report are available for \$6 each from Human Rights Watch, 36 West 44th Street, New York, N.Y. 10036. The testimony is not about treatment of Polish prisoners, political and otherwise, in the dim past, but by the current government, so often praised in the West as the finest example of liberal communism. Maybe it is.

The price, to some prisoners, of being cut off from help or the hope of help, is this: "Lack of a meaningful remedy has produced a particularly bizarre form of protest... self-mutilation." The price, to some prisoners, of being cut off from help or the hope of help, is this: "Lack of a meaningful remedy has produced a particularly bizarre form of protest... self-mutilation."



How to Raise the Rate of Unproductivity

By Ellen Goodman

CASCO BAY, Maine — The tide has come in and filled up the cove. A fat, fuzzy bee has worked the last rose-hip flower in front of the cottage. I have been sitting on the porch all morning, sitting and watching. It has taken me days to come down to this speed, to my own utter inefficiency. Only now am I finally, truly, totally unproductive. Only now am I able to just sit and watch.

MEANWHILE city and the office, I had reached a peak of impatience: The money machine at the bank seemed tortuously slow. The traffic was impossible. The long-distance number that I had to redial was annoying — too many digits. Without actually knowing it, I had upped the quota on my own production schedule. It had begun to seem important to do two things at once. To return calls while unwinding the dishwasher. To ask for the check with coffee. To read a

magazine in the checkout line. To use rather than waste time. The pace of work had taken over the rest of my life. Now I look at newspaper photographs of Michael Dukakis speed-walking with reporters at his side, accomplishing two tasks at once — aerobic interviews — and I am amused. Somewhere, surely, there is a commuter learning Japanese on the way to work. A child is being car-pooled from one lesson to another by a parent worried about being late for gym class.

Sitting here, idle at last, I am finally conscious of the gap between being productive and simply being — aware of the wonderful, sensual luxury of being useless. And its reread. Do we need vacations now to learn how to do nothing, rather than something? In front of me, the sides of an orchid-like wildflower open and close in the breeze like some cartoon mouth from a Disney character. I am amazed at the orange freckles that line its yellow throat. It is a wonderfully complex creation. I remember the line that accompanied that lush exhibit of Georgia

As the painter Georgia O'Keeffe once put it, 'To see takes time, like to have a friend takes time.'

more efficient. These things usually lose in the race of workaday life. Not long ago, I read a report from Pittsburgh about how much time Americans waste in their lives. Five years waiting in lines. Six months at traffic lights. Eight months opening junk mail. The average married couple spends only four minutes a day in meaningful conversation. If only our tasks could be accomplished more quickly, the researchers suggested, we would have more hours for the things and people we loved.

Perhaps. But I am not convinced that inefficiency is our problem. Instead, it may be the passion for efficiency. The solution to the time crunch is not to move at a higher speed. It is too hard to shift out of that list-making, speed-thinking, full-throttle life into idle, the gear of human beings. The faster we try to move, the further we get from the rhythms of friendship and flowers.

When we rush through errands so as to clear a small block of free time for ourselves or for our families, we may end up rushing through that "leisure" time as well. In our most productive mode we are the least open to that slow, subtle pace of caring. The great myth of our work-intense era is "quality time." We believe that we can make up for the lost days or hours, especially with each other, by concentrated minutes. But ultimately there is no way to do one-minute mothering. There is no way to pay attention in a hurry. Seeing, as Georgia O'Keeffe said, takes time. Friendship takes time. So does family.

This is what I have learned on my summer vacation, slowly. On a porch in Maine, one American is carefully lowering the national productivity. And raising the absolute value of doing nothing. Washington Post Writers Group.

Debate Over Quayle's Record Raises Painful Memories

Regarding the opinion column by Richard Cohen (Aug. 19):

Isn't it ironic that the United States has come to the point where a candidate's ability to serve as vice president should be determined by whether he volunteered or was drafted to fight on the front lines in Vietnam, a war that no one now particularly feels the country should have entered in the first place? I suspect Mr. Cohen would agree that there are many ways to serve the interests of the United States and its people without having gone to Vietnam. There are many of my generation who serve our country to their fullest extent in public office or through private efforts because we love the country, are proud of it and want to make it a better place, but who did what was legally possible to evade serving in Vietnam. Mr. Quayle is obviously one of these public servants. I do not see that he has anything to be ashamed of.

Vietnam was a difficult time for everyone of Mr. Quayle's and my generation. It was a confusing time when there was enormous pressure being put on young men to equate serving in Vietnam with serving America. The vast majority of us did not see it that way. But those who fought in Vietnam deserve every American's support and respect.

PATRIC B. HALE, London.

Letters to the Editor

navy pilot in World War II, saw the folly in the Vietnam War, especially at the end, and didn't want his boys there, though he didn't want us to desert. Virtually all of my classmates in college and most of those in the Reserve Officers' Training Corps did not want any part of Vietnam. So why doesn't Dan Quayle just be candid and say that, like millions of Americans, he preferred home duty? TIMOTHY WOOD, Paris.

Regarding "Quayle: Talk of Favoritism" (Aug. 19): The issue hits the nerve of every American who lived through the Vietnam conflict. It's personal and sensitive. Somehow we're not able to criticize the wound of Vietnam, even after 20 years. It's not that important if Dan Quayle escaped Vietnam in the National Guard. We all tried to escape the pain of Vietnam. We all want to feel good about those years, but can't.

Americans: Remember, learn, take a deep breath, then look to the future. I spent 22 months and 16 days in Vietnam. WAYNE A. TURDIK, Vevey, Switzerland.

Regarding "Bush Fights Back on Quayle's Record" (Aug. 23): So, according to George Bush, Dan Quayle is fit to run for the vice presidency, having broken no laws. To compare the wartime record of Mr. Quayle with those who went to Canada, tore up their

Quayle's military past. Those who burned American flags and sang anti-American songs, contributing to the awful fate of the Indochinese people, should keep their mouths shut.

Regarding "This Junior Partner Is Not Fit to Step Up" (Opinion, Aug. 24) by Richard Cohen: There is a difference between Mr. Quayle's "C" grades and being interested only in golf during college, and his using influence to join the guard. The first is the innocuous kind of thing that can occur in the growing and maturing of many individuals; the other is a reflection of character — a permanent attribute of the person.

H. RICHARD SONIS, Brookline, Massachusetts. Mr. Quayle displays an inordinate love of the expression "a little bit." His every other sentence seems to contain it: "This is just getting a little bit outrageous, and I'm getting a little bit indignant about it." "I think you are going to have to be a little bit careful about this." This habit smacks of "a little bit of difficulty in facing the facts."

H. ROUX DE BEZIEUX, Paris. I take it that the most obvious joke of this presidential campaign is: What do you get when you cross a hawk with a chicken? A Quayle.

ARTHUR LINDLEY, Singapore.

It is ridiculous to see how the American liberals and most of the media are turning up their noses at Senator

Advertisement for Casser Arafaul, featuring a portrait of a man and text describing the product's benefits.

General News

Remembering the Great Trek: The Afrikaners Are Divided

By John D. Battersby

CAPE TOWN — Sitting on the newly painted green bench of a canvas-and-wood ox-wagon, Flip Du Plooy cracked his whip, and the seven pairs of oxen took their first steps on a journey into the past. "I've been looking forward to this moment for a long time," said Mr. Du Plooy, a large, bearded Afrikaner who is leading the 16-week, 3,200-kilometer (2,000-mile) trek to Pretoria to mark the 150th anniversary of the Great Trek.

But he did not radiate the same confidence as his rugged ancestors, known as Voortrekkers, who, in 1838, embarked on a northward migration from Cape Colony to evade British rule and the first steps toward racial equality. Afrikaners today have still not come to terms with racial equality, and internal and foreign pressures to abandon apartheid have eroded the Afrikaner monolith and brought a nagging uncertainty about the future.

Six years ago, Afrikaners, until then largely united in support of the governing National Party, split into opposing camps: those favoring continued, gradual reform and those wanting to return to rigid segregation. Government moves to curb the growth of the latter camp by slowing liberalization have led to a revolt in the Afrikaner press, which largely favors change, and turmoil in the Afrikaner churches.

Current government efforts to force through Parliament legislation buttressing residential segregation have led to a boycott by mixed-race, Indian, and liberal white legislators. South African blacks, who account for more than 70 percent of the population, but who are excluded from representation in Parli-

GENERAL NEWS

Remembering the Great Trek: The Afrikaners Are Divided

ment, are demanding full political rights.

In such turbulent times, some Afrikaners regard commemoration of the Great Trek as an embarrassment. Mr. Du Plooy, in top hat and tails, and his wife, Mari, in burgundy-colored period dress, are among six Afrikaners, helped by 12 black farm laborers, who began the symbolic journey Monday. The 1838 Great Trek, a grueling venture into an uncharted territory, led to the creation of Afrikaner republics in what are now the Transvaal and Orange Free State provinces.

Today, these provinces are the power base of a far-right Afrikaner political revolt. Caught between growing resistance to apartheid laws by blacks and demands by right-wing whites for a return to old-style apartheid, the ruling party relies increasingly on the security forces to retain power. The tensions are reflected, too, in an internal Afrikaner squabble about how the Great Trek's 150th anniversary should be commemorated.

Far-right Afrikaners are staging their own observance in October, when 13 motorized ox-wagons are set out from the Transvaal and Orange Free State. On Dec. 16, the date in 1838 when Afrikaners defeated a Zulu army at the Battle of Blood River, they are to meet at the Voortrekker Monument near Pretoria. The slogan of the far-right festival — "On Trek to Our Own" — emphasizes some Afrikaners' rejection of President Pieter W. Botha's efforts to draw blacks into the once exclusively white institutions of power. The attempt by the far-right Conservative Party and like-minded groups to dominate the em-

Bonn Party Votes Quota for Women

MUNSTER, West Germany — West Germany's opposition Social Democrats pledged Tuesday to give women 40 percent of party jobs, becoming Europe's first major political party to create a compulsory quota for women.

On the first day of a four-day party congress, delegates voted overwhelmingly to give women four of every 10 party jobs and elected posts within 10 years. They also increased from two to three the number of deputy party leadership posts, reserving the new post for a woman. After a two-hour debate on the women's quota, delegates approved the rule by a vote of 362 to 54.

Opinion polls show the Social Democratic Party surging in popularity after six years in opposition, buoyed by a landslide victory in state elections in Schleswig-Holstein last May. Opponents of the quota warned that a compulsory system would bog the party down in bureaucratic wrangling.

In June, the General People's Congress, or parliament, passed a human rights charter guaranteeing freedom of expression and denouncing the use of violence. In what diplomats said was a move to shore up popular support, Colonel Gadhafi bulldozed a prison in March after freeing its inmates, some of whom were thought to be political prisoners. In his speech, Colonel Gadhafi called for greater economic freedom for the private sector. He appeared to favor easing the government's monopoly on foreign trade.

He said the black market was a positive development that showed the people's initiative in meeting their needs. On Thursday, Libya will celebrate the 19th anniversary of the revolution that overthrew the monarchy. In June, the General People's Congress, or parliament, passed a human rights charter guaranteeing freedom of expression and denouncing the use of violence. In what diplomats said was a move to shore up popular support, Colonel Gadhafi bulldozed a prison in March after freeing its inmates, some of whom were thought to be political prisoners. In his speech, Colonel Gadhafi called for greater economic freedom for the private sector. He appeared to favor easing the government's monopoly on foreign trade.

Seal Deaths Are Result Of Distemper Virus

By Steve Lohr

LONDON — A team of Dutch scientists has announced that an animal virus that more commonly infects dogs is the cause of an epidemic that has killed more than 7,000 seals this year in the North Sea and the Baltic. The Dutch researchers, led by Dr. Albert Osterhaus, a veterinary virologist at the National Institute of Public Health and Environmental Protection in the Netherlands, have also developed a vaccine to combat the distemper virus. "But it's no cure," Dr. Osterhaus said in a telephone interview. "It will be effective only in animals that have not yet been infected."

Moreover, wildlife specialists caution that it would be virtually impossible to vaccinate much of the healthy seal population in the North Sea because healthy seals are very difficult to trap. The new vaccine, developed with the aid of Dr. Bror Mörén of the University of Uppsala in Sweden, will be administered mainly to animals in sanctuaries to replenish the seal population. To date, 50 doses of the vaccine have been administered to animals at a sanctuary in Piteerburgen, Netherlands, Dr. Osterhaus said.

The identity of the virus behind the epidemic was a surprise. Veterinary experts, including Dr. Osterhaus, at first suspected the herpes virus or a picornavirus, having found them in some diseased seals. But subsequent tests found that antibodies to those viruses were present in a comparatively small percentage of infected seals. The suggestion to look for the distemper virus came from Dr. Anders Bergman, a Swedish veterinary pathologist, one of several foreign specialists with whom the Dutch team was cooperating. "It was clear the disease picture was exactly the same as in dogs," Dr. Bergman said Tuesday in Stockholm.

The disease, apparently transmitted through coughing, displays many of the same symptoms in seals as in dogs: watery eyes, thick nasal discharge, inflammation of the lungs, liver and intestines, and lesions in the nervous system. The Dutch group has led an international effort against the deadly epidemic. Blood samples have been taken from hundreds of seals in the Netherlands, West Germany, Sweden, Denmark and Britain, before and after the animals contracted the disease. The results showed that virtually all the diseased animals had developed antibodies to the distemper virus. Dr. Osterhaus said that seals tested in previous years in the North Sea did not possess those antibodies. Dr. Osterhaus said seal blood-serum samples from Greenland indicated that the animals there might have been the first to contract the disease, probably from dogs. It is unlikely that humans could get the disease, he added. The Dutch research will be published Thursday in Nature, the British science journal. Still unclear is the part, if any, that pollution may have played in the seal epidemic. Although pollution is not directly responsible, Dr. Osterhaus said it may have "deteriorated the effectiveness of the seals' immunological systems."

Toll Rises to 19 Among Zulus in Faction Fighting

JOHANNESBURG — Six black men were killed in factional fighting and clashes with the police in Natal province, the police said Tuesday, bringing the death toll of Zulus to 19 in two days.

At Moltwen, outside Durban, where residents had said that 10 blacks were killed Sunday, most of them in fights over land, the police reported another four had died Monday. The police have given no motives for the killings. But residents and independent groups said much of the fighting, particularly around Moltwen, involves disputes over land since thousands of Zulus were flooded out of their homes a year ago trying to rebuild their huts. Also, an estimated 600 blacks have died in the past 18 months in Natal province in fighting between supporters of the banned United Democratic Front, a multiracial anti-apartheid federation, and members of the more conservative Zulu political organization, Inkatha.

Bangladesh Floods Kill 152

DHAKA — Monsoon floods have affected a third of Bangladesh, pushing the unofficial death toll to 152 and making thousands of people homeless.

Gadhafi Accuses His Own Committees of Killings

TRIPOLI, Libya — Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, the Libyan leader, has accused his own revolutionary committees of political killings. The committees, which have broad security and intelligence functions, were formed in 1977 to defend and promote the Libyan revolution. Addressing a rally of committee members around Libya on Monday, he said that "some people infiltrated into the revolutionary committees" and that they "physically liquidated some elements who were proven to have deviated from the committees." "They intended to harm the masses so they would hate the revolutionary committees," he added. "Terrorism, if it arises, must be terrorism of the masses and not individual or committee terrorism."

The Libyan leader announced that the committees would be dissolved when they were no longer needed to guide the masses. "We want the next phase to be one in which the masses themselves, not the revolutionary committees, confront the enemies." Diplomats said public discontent had risen last year because of harassment by the committees, economic austerity and an unpopular war with Chad. In June, the General People's Congress, or parliament, passed a human rights charter guaranteeing freedom of expression and denouncing the use of violence. In what diplomats said was a move to shore up popular support, Colonel Gadhafi bulldozed a prison in March after freeing its inmates, some of whom were thought to be political prisoners. In his speech, Colonel Gadhafi called for greater economic freedom for the private sector. He appeared to favor easing the government's monopoly on foreign trade.



ARTS / LEISURE

Hemingway — Before Editing

By Herbert Mitgang

NEW YORK — Thirty dispatches written by Ernest Hemingway while reporting from the Loyalist side during the Spanish Civil War have been published for the first time exactly as he wrote them. They include two that have never appeared before in any form.

What makes these 800-word dispatches noteworthy is how Hemingway translated personal observation into literary journalism.

The 1937-38 wartime cables, written for the North American Newspaper Alliance, show Hemingway's reportorial skills and the terse cadences that have been emulated by generations of novelists, journalists and students.

"Many sides of Hemingway the newspaperman and writer come through in the dispatches," said Professor William Braach Watson, a historian at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who is a Hemingway authority.

"Together, they make one thing clear. He was not, as some have asserted, a voyeur, a mere tourist of the Spanish Civil War, but a hard-working, risk-taking correspondent who tried and largely succeeded in becoming the professional reporter and witness that the violence and complexity of the war demanded."

The typewritten manuscripts — and, in some cases, handwritten field notes and early drafts — of the dispatches were in the Hemingway archive at the John F. Kennedy Library in Boston. The RCA cables that Hemingway sent from Spain to NANA, a now defunct news and feature service, were in the Humanities Research Library at the University of Texas.

The dispatches, as written before they were edited, appear in the latest issue of The Hemingway Review, a semiannual publication put out by the Hemingway Society, which has 450 members. Hemingway's dispatches were written in so-called cables, a form of writing that economized on transmission costs by dropping punctuation and linking or omitting words. Editors back home deciphered the cables, inserting words and punctuation, and then rewrote it into a finished newspaper article.

The contrast between what was written, what was cabled and what was printed is illustrated by Dispatch 19. It was the first Hemingway wrote after returning to Spain on March 31, 1938, his third visit to the war during a time of crisis for the Loyalists and of suffering for refugees caught in the advance of Generalissimo Franco's rebel columns. The dispatch was written in early April after Hemingway had made a two-day trip to the front lines.

There are several different versions of Dispatch 19, an article — gate titled "BARCELONA, April 3, 1938" — about the flight of the refugees.

Handwritten field notes, saved by Hemingway, begin this way:

"pink of almond blossoms — grey dusty green of the olives — planting plane trees along the road during the great battle — planes — the ditch — the olive trees — Reus — the bombing — clouds of smoke dust — brown dust"

Then, in a typewritten second draft — he changed or added 213 words from his first draft of a 778-word dispatch — Hemingway wrote in cables:

"It was lovely false spring when we started for front morning stop last night incoming"

barcelona tad been grey and foggy and dirty and sad but today twas bright and warm and the pink of almond blossoms coloured the grey hills and brightened the dusty green rows of olive trees stop."

Taking what was already a slightly altered cable, the NANA editors translated it into standard journalistic language.

"It was a lovely false spring day when we started for the front this morning. Last night, coming to Barcelona, it had been grey, foggy, dirty and sad, but today it was bright and warm, and pink almond blossoms colored the grey hills and brightened the dusty green rows of olive trees."

The meaning of the two sentences remains unchanged, but Hemingway's rhythm in the second sentence is broken and the color impressions have been altered by an editor. The original Hemingway text preserves his intended rhythms and phrases, and sounds more like the novelist:

"It was a lovely false spring day when we started for the front this morning. Last night coming into Barcelona it had been grey and foggy and dirty and sad, but today it was bright and warm and the pink of almond blossoms colored the grey hills and brightened the dusty green rows of olive trees."

Two of Hemingway's original dispatches that are in the Kennedy Library were never distributed. "NANA's editors in New York told him to turn off the faucet," Watson said. "He was filling too often and they were trying to save money." Under his contract, Hemingway received \$500 for each cable — at least 10 times more than ordinary reporters for the news service — and \$1,000 for his longer mailed dispatches.



Ernest Hemingway as a war correspondent during the Spanish Civil War.

One of the unprinted articles was on the strategic situation in Spain. It was filed on May 9, 1938, from Paris.

In this dispatch, Hemingway compared the American Civil War and Spanish Civil War, noting that the volunteers in the Union Army had run away at Bull Run just as the Spanish militiamen did in their early battles.

But he said that, four years later, the same federal troops were "forged" by experience at Gettysburg and stood as "a granite wall" against the Confederates. Hemingway erred here in his Civil War history: Gettysburg was two, not four, years after the first battle of Bull Run.)

service because its political tone was stronger than any of Hemingway's other dispatches. The article, gate titled Barcelona, concluded:

"Anyone who thinks the war is over in Spain is a fool or a coward. A great fighting people who are for the first time being led by generals who are of the people, who are not fools, nor traitors, will not be defeated that easily. But she must have plans and guns; and she must have them at once."

The arms embargo was never lifted and the Spanish Republic fell on the eve of World War II. Hemingway later turned his experiences on the Loyalist side into the play "The Fifth Column" and the novel "For Whom the Bell Tolls," and he continued to sound the alarm against the dictatorships of Italy and Germany.

Scorsese's 'Christ' A Shot in the Arm For Venice Festival

By Loren Jenkins

VENICE — Having survived the damnation of Protestant fundamentalists in the United States and the scrutiny of film board censors in Britain, Martin Scorsese's "The Last Temptation of Christ" faces another hurdle this week in Italy.

As the perennially controversial Venice Film Festival opened, doubts remained whether the much touted — and reviled — film will actually be seen in this famous cinematic showcase.

In recent weeks, Scorsese's film, based on the 1955 novel by Nikos Kazantzakis, has been denounced by a group of Christian Democratic Party cultural potentates on the festival's board and vilified by the Italian director Franco Zeffirelli, who said Christ's image cannot be made "the object of low fantasies."

But it is a Milanese lawyer, Pietro Bianco, who has provided the biggest threat to "Temptation" being shown here. In papers filed in a Venice court two weeks ago, Bianco asked the court to prevent its screening in Venice because it is "monstrous, obscenely sacrilegious and will irreparably stain the reputation of the Venice festival."

As a result, whether the movie is shown (it is scheduled for screening Sept. 7) depends on whether a local magistrate, Carlo Nordio, determines that it is or is not blasphemous, a crime under Italian law.

Giulietto Diraghi, the festival's director, asked what he would do if the film were determined to be blasphemous, said:

"I guess I will consult a lawyer and see what we can do, what sort of appeals are open to us. This is all new to me; I never have been ac-

caused of trying to organize a blasphemy before."

But the 61-year-old former film critic said he was optimistic about the impending ruling because "there is no way anyone who sees this film can believe it is blasphemous; it is very respectful in its own way."

Whatever happens with "Temptation," the controversy has provided a much-needed shot in the arm for the festival. Indeed, it has provided the sort of publicity and notoriety that has customarily surrounded the festival, first opened in 1932 under Benito Mussolini to enhance Italy's cultural role. From its inception, Venice has courted scandal and controversy, pioneering nudity, Nazi propaganda (in the pre-World War II period) and moral and religious outrage.

"Never before this year has the film festival of Venice been more on the lips of Italians before it even began," said Paolo Portoghesi, the head of the Venice Biennale, under whose auspices the film festival is held every year. "It is extraordinary that the center of the polemic is a film that very few have seen and which has been talked about not as something real but as... an absolutely immaterial fact."

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Theater of, by and for Actors: Much Ado Over a Renaissance

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON — Not since Olivier was at the height of his National Theatre management 20 years ago has a troupe of actors been so spectacularly and successfully led from within as the Renais-

THE LONDON STAGE

sance Company under Kenneth Branagh. Opening a new Phoenix Theatre season of three Shakespearean classics directed by actors (Judi Dench, Derek Jacobi and Geraldine McEwan), "Much Ado About Nothing" can be taken perhaps as a statement of the company's aims.

It is in the best sense both spare and sparse. Fifteen actors, working against a minimal setting on an evidently tight budget, seem under Dench to have reached no starting or original thoughts about the play, but are united in a determination to get back to the basic text and do it as sharply and clearly and simply and swiftly as possible.

So this is in no way a director's evening, though Dench has visibly passed on some of her own rare comic timing in Shakespearean plots to Samantha Bond, a wily and assured Beatrice up against the faintly seedy Benedick of Branagh himself.

This is a production that first opened on a studio stage in Birmingham, and might still look better on a smaller stage than that of the Phoenix. It is peopled by actors who seem relieved not to be constrained by anything too definite in the way of a set or a period or a philosophy. They are young and a little raw around the edges, but the verse-speaking is crystal clear, and there is a lyrical amiability about the staging that makes one realize for how many years Shakespearean comedies have been shrouded in the darkness that usually comes from a director trying to tell us something about them.

At the Greenwich from Toby Robertson's Theatre Clywd in Wales, there is a wonderfully joy-

ous rediscovery. "Captain Carvallo" was, in a Laurence Olivier production in 1950, the play that first established Peter Finch on stage and made the name of its author, Denis Cawman, who went on to become Peter Brook's writer on "Jig" and "The Iceman Cometh." Since then it would appear to have disappeared, only now to surface looking and sounding like Shaw's "Devil's Disciple" as rewritten by the young Peter Ustinov.

"Carvallo" is set in the middle of this century, in the middle of Europe, and at the end of a long war. Further precise details are unnecessary for a philosophic comedy about patriotism and love and the problems of blowing up people you quite like. But instead of the whimsical and fey debate that might have been expected, what Cawman wrote was a sharp-edged satire on the sexual deceits and moral compromises of warfare in which there are no winners or losers, no heroes or villains, but merely a lot of men trying to sort out extramarital affairs and daily survival amid the bombs.

It's an elegantly and wryly satirical, languid and literary comedy of military manners quite superbly played by Neil Stacy (as a biology professor desperate to be seen doing the right thing), Oliver Parker (as the swashbuckling paragon), Angela Thorne (the romantic housewife) and Derek Smith (her idiotic husband).

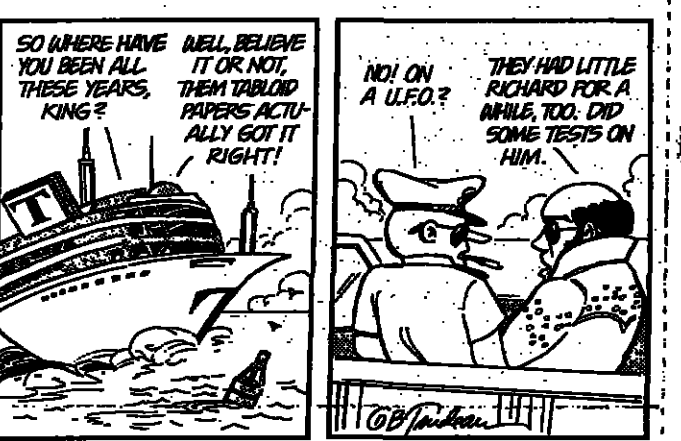
David Threlfall in the title role

If a play has lain unrevived for four centuries, there is usually a fairly good reason and with "Bussy d'Amboise" the reason is that it is largely unplayable. Jonathan Miller's decision to revive "Bussy" borders on the perverse.

A melodrama by George Chapman (of the Homer translations) based on the life of a soldier at the court of Henry III of France around 1375, the play resolutely refuses to deal with the adventures of Bussy's picaresque life, dwelling instead and at some length on the one incident of court intrigue that led to his death.

starts out intriguingly like an Iago with scruples, but then gets overcome by the absence of anything to do. Miller's production has a fatal kind of inertia, so that one is tempted to note after the line "death and destiny come behind d'Ambois" that they come far too slowly. In-

DOONESBURY



GENERAL NEWS

West German Doctors Criticize Rescue Operation

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BONN — Doctors in West Germany said Tuesday that official rescue procedures had proved inadequate for the air show disaster in which 49 people died.

The crash occurred at a U.S. military air base, and a U.S. government official rejected the criticism. Three Italian Air Force planes collided Sunday, and one plunged in flames into a huge crowd at the U.S. air base in Ramstein.

Local officials said six people had died of burns since Monday, putting the toll at 49. More than 300 people were still hospitalized, and officials said some had little chance of surviving. Six Americans were among those killed.

About 50 critically injured patients, including many children, have been transferred to special burn units. U.S. military officials said some Americans were being flown to a medical center in San Antonio, Texas.

As flags flew at half-staff and condolences arrived from foreign governments, some emergency workers questioned the official view that the rescue operation had gone well.

"It's very easy to be wise after the event," said Wolfgang Herbig, director of a hospital in Kaiserslautern, where many of the first victims were brought. "But I have to ask myself why there were no mobile qualified teams on site."

"There are always many ambulances at motor races or soccer games," he said, "and air shows are no less dangerous."

More than 100 people have died at air shows in West Germany since 1982.

But a U.S. government official defended the rescue operation. In normal circumstances, he said, the medical arrangements would have been adequate.

"You do not plan for 300 and more injuries," the official said. "If you had any idea that that kind of thing might happen, you wouldn't let the show take place."

The U.S. official said fire engines, helicopters and ambulances reached the scene within minutes.

Officials said the victims with the worst injuries, most with second- or third-degree burns, were taken to 21 hospitals within an hour. American Army trucks and private cars were used along with helicopter and ambulances.

"The fast way is not always the best," Mr. Herbig said. But he said medical services had treated the victims as best as they could once they had arrived at the hospitals.

Peter Wresch of the accident clinic at Ludwigshafen singled out the U.S. military for criticism. "They loaded everyone up and took them immediately away," he said in a television interview.

"That may have been the right thing to do under enemy fire," he said, "but it was definitely not the type of rescue operation we would have liked."

Meanwhile, West German authorities said that a memorial ceremony planned for Thursday would be delayed because not all the victims have been identified. A government spokesman said the service would be held Saturday.

All flights over West Germany by planes of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization will be halted Saturday out of respect for the dead. (Reuters, UPI)

REFUGEES: In Eritrea, Hunger Is Also a Weapon

(Continued from Page 1)

350,000 to 500,000 have now fled, the overwhelming majority in the Asmara-Massawa-Keren triangle, a relatively densely populated area.

Amena Mohammed, the woman here in Nakfa, sat in a small tent, holding her infant daughter, Haletta, and recounted what happened when government soldiers entered the village of Sheeb on May 12.

"When the Amhara came," she said, using the name of the dominant ethnic group of Ethiopia, "they surrounded the village with tanks, about 15 of them, and called for the people not to run, to come to a meeting. But then the tanks drove over the people, and the ones that ran away they shot with machine guns."

"They just killed," said the woman, who lost a 4-year-old son, her mother and two sisters. "They killed the animals and burned the houses and then they went to loot."

The Eritrean People's Liberation Front says about 400 people were killed in Sheeb, about 80 of them run over by tanks. It was one of the bloodiest incidents in the 27-year guerrilla war waged by Eritreans trying to break away from the Soviet-backed Ethiopian regime of Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam.

Amnesty International has accused the Ethiopian Army of killing more than 1,000 civilians in recent weeks in Eritrea and Tigre provinces. "The Ethiopian armed forces have committed absolute massacres, killing hundreds of defenseless civilians," an Amnesty International report issued in Rome said.

Mr. Gebremichael said that the refugee problem was particularly troubling because of its effect on the food supply.

"The important thing is that this is the surplus-producing area," he said, "this is what people depended on to provide the margin of food. Now they will produce nothing."

"In addition, the government has declared 10 kilometers all along the coast a free-fire zone where nobody can go. This is land nomads use for grazing."

"This is a deliberate policy of starving the people by the Ethiopian government."

Famine is a constant threat in this part of the world, where the effects of frequent droughts are compounded by nearly constant internal warfare.

Because of the regional fighting, Somalians and Christian southern Sudanese have fled into parts of Ethiopia, while about 700,000 Eritreans are in Sudan. Ethiopia backs the southern Sudanese rebels, while Sudan aids the Eritreans.

"You don't see widespread malnutrition, although there is some," said Mr. Gebremichael. "We don't have reports of death from starvation."

But there is potential for disaster. Mr. Gebremichael said that last year's drought left a crop deficit of about 450,000 tons of grain and other produce. This year also has been dry, although recently there were heavy rains.

The flight of people from food-producing areas, however, has made a drastic change. "It means that 1989 will be a famine year," Mr. Gebremichael said.

The food supply also is threatened by a plague of locusts that is moving across northern Africa.

Consulting his figures at the Eritrean Relief Agency's headquarters in a lowland area of Himbol, Mr. Gebremichael said that the government policies would eventually affect about 1.7 million people.

The U.S. State Department has said that close to 2 million people are endangered.

Since May, the Eritrean relief group has provided for 56,000 new refugees in four camps that it has set up. Others are waiting far from their home villages.

"We can feed these people until the end of August, perhaps the end of September," Mr. Gebremichael said. "They need blankets, household utensils, tents or shelter, medicine, everything."

He said the Ethiopian government's expulsion of foreign aid workers had virtually crippled the aid system set up after the earlier famine brought worldwide attention.

This spring, the United States, concerned by the Ethiopian government's actions, broke with its previous policy of not sending aid directly to Eritrea and arranged for cross-border shipments of aid through private agency, Lutheran World Relief. Mr. Gebremichael said about 40,000 tons of food was expected.

Most of the support for the Eritrean relief program, he said, has come from organizations of Eritreans living and working abroad, and from private charity organizations in Norway, West Germany, Australia, Canada and elsewhere.

"Our support comes totally from Western countries," Mr. Gebremichael said.

ETHNIC: Bonn Expects Flood of Germans From East

(Continued from Page 1)

cently appealed to his fellow citizens to help the ethnic Germans "even if it costs us dear." He said migrants would help redress West German demographic decline.

Wednesday's meeting is being closely watched closely by officials in Austria, which serves as the place of first refuge for thousands of refugees coming from Poland and Romania. The Austrians have accused West Germany of delaying paperwork, causing Austria to become a "waiting room."

The bureaucracy is often slow because many of the migrants who describe themselves as Germans are not readily identifiable as such. The Polish government has harshly discouraged German language and culture.

Many of those claiming to be Germans have Polish names and about 90 percent of those arriving

from Poland, usually on tourist visas, are unable to speak German. In addition, there is evidence of widespread forging of documents in Poland to enable people to claim German ancestry.

The most reliable documents are considered those issued during the Nazi era because of the then current obsession with racial purity.

West German law defines an ethnic German as someone who "has committed himself to his German nationality in his country of origin subject to confirmation by criteria such as ancestry, language, education and cultural background."

With 16,000 migrants already lodged in refugee camps, guest houses and hotels, the fear in Vienna is that the problem is likely to place an increasingly intolerable burden on Austrian taxpayers.

"We must reckon with considerably more asylum seekers," said

Karl Blecha, the interior minister, because of the "insane policies" of President Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania.

People of German ancestry have kept their culture alive for generations in the Carpathian mountains of Romania. They are now being driven out by the government's policy of suppressing the cultural identity of the German and Hungarian minorities, and razing the villages in which they live.

There are an estimated 2 million ethnic Germans in the Soviet Union.

Germans began going to Russia in the 18th century at the invitation of the Empress Catherine, who admired their hard work and sobriety. Throughout the 19th century, they continued to emigrate to the lower Volga region and the northern shore of the Black Sea, usually as a less expensive alternative to going to North America.

KABUL: U.S. Says Soviets Breach Afghan Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

tween the field commanders and the seven political parties based in Peshawar that make up the Afghan guerrilla alliance. The alliance has reluctantly acquiesced to the new U.S. initiative, the diplomat said.

Although leadership of the alliance is shared through a rotating chairmanship, the parties never have united fully. Until now, they have derived most of their influence from their positions as conduits for arms for the fighters across the border.

The new delivery arrangement has served to cut into the arms

supplied to the fundamentalist Hezb-i Islami, led by Gulbuddin Hekmatyar. He had been seen as the favorite of Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, the late Pakistani president, and his party was getting a proportionately larger share of the arms supply channeled through the Pakistani intelligence service.

General Zia was killed in a plane crash Aug. 17.

The weapons are still going through Pakistan, and Pakistani intelligence officers are acting as surrogates for the U.S. suppliers.

The cutback in arms to Mr. Hekmatyar was made in an effort to

reduce the influence the arms pipeline gave him, easing the way for Afghans to pick their own leadership to assume control when the Soviets complete their withdrawal.

Strong opposition to Mr. Hekmatyar had developed in the United States, where it was feared that he would turn Afghanistan into an Islamic republic similar to Iran.

Other Afghan groups here said Hezb-i Islami forces do little actual fighting in Afghanistan, although the party gains strength from its representatives scattered throughout the country.

Dining Out - A directory of restaurants in Paris, France, including: COLONY CLUB - Night club, GINZA - Japanese restaurant, NERULLY - Indian eatery, LA CHEVALERIE - French restaurant, KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB - Irish pub, JOHN JAMESON - Irish pub, NDRA AND VISHNOU - Indian restaurant, DIAPASON - French restaurant, RAFFAEL HONORINE - French restaurant, ESTHER STREET - French restaurant, LA PETITE CHAISE - French restaurant, LE BISTROT D'ARMAND - French restaurant, LA TRUFFE MANCHE - French restaurant, LE PRESSBOURG - French restaurant, AU HAMEAU D'AUTELLE - French restaurant, GOLDENBERG WAGRAM - French restaurant, KERVANSARAY - French restaurant.

Malaysia Co. With New... Advertisement for Malaysia Co. featuring a large image of a person and text describing their services.



# MALAYSIA

## Malaysia Comes of Age With New Economic Goals

Twenty-five years ago the Union Jack was replaced by the Muslim Star and Crescent of the Malaysian flag, and the first words of the Malaysian national anthem, "My country, my native land," were sung in the then modest capital of Kuala Lumpur.

The independence of Malaysia after nearly two centuries of British rule wasn't an occasion of unalloyed optimism. While the first prime minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman Putra Al-Haj, was widely respected, there were problems to be dealt with. Singapore was a not totally willing partner in the federation; Indonesia was a potential enemy, greedy for Malaysia's tin and rubber re-

At independence, Malays made up the bulk of the civil service and agricultural sector, while Chinese and Indians monopolized a limited business community.

This soon changed, opening up a new future for the Malays, or bumiputras — a Sanskrit word meaning "son of the soil." In 1971, Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad announced his New Economic Policy (NEP), to give this group a larger slice of the pie. The 20-year program was to "correct economic imbalances" by setting quotas on employing Malays, providing government economic and educational aid, and granting privileges and special equity funds which could only be owned by Malays.

### Malays own 80% of the banking and finance sector

sources; and internally, Malaysia's three ethnic groups were linked only geographically.

Singapore did in fact withdraw in 1965, and Indonesia temporarily mounted a militant "confrontation" which ended in 1966. There was also an eruption of racial tensions. Yet Malaysia has evolved into a relatively prosperous and stable state.

Today, Malaysia's 16.5 million citizens see a bright future. The coalition of the Barisan Nasional is in power, and natural resources are at a record high, with Malaysia leading the world in rubber, tin and palm oil. Even the unenviable "politicization" of the economy and society has its benefits.

While Malaysian leaders sometimes adopt a "go it alone" posture, this stance does not preclude an honest pragmatism and a real determination to make Malaysia's place in the world.

Since Malaysia's independence, the position of its ethnic groups has changed. Just over half the population is Malay, about 36 percent is Chinese, and 8 percent Indian. The rest, mainly in Sabah and Sarawak, are indigenous and other groups.

While the target of achieving 30-percent Malay ownership has not yet been reached, bumiputras increased their share of corporate assets from 4.3 percent in 1971 to 17.8 percent in 1985. Today, they own 80 percent of the banking and finance sector, 50 or 80 percent of agriculture (depending on whether state plantations are included), 50 percent of tin mining and 30 percent of property and hotel ventures. Foreigners and non-Malays dominate manufacturing, trade and retailing.

Despite some complaints from non-Malays, Malaysia's economy did anything but collapse. Nonetheless in 1986 the prime minister initiated the Promotion of Investments Acts. These offered tax incentives, relaxed many of the NEP rules and enabled foreign firms to own 100 percent equity in Malaysian companies. As a result, despite the October 1987 crash and a roller-coaster ride for Malaysia's commodities, the country has maintained an even keel.



The Kuala Lumpur Station and UMBC building.

## Industrial Projects Double Under New Incentives

According to the go-getting Malaysian Industrial Development Authority (MIDA), there were no less than 255 applications for industrial projects, with a total proposed investment of M\$4.036 billion (U.S. \$1.60 billion), in the first four months of this year. Two of the projects, a petroleum refinery and an aluminum smelter, accounted for 50 percent of this figure, but it is still double the amount registered in the first quarter of 1987.

Why are so many international investors so anxious to get into the Malaysian market? Mainly because the new incentives introduced in October 1986 are far more liberal

Even the most skeptical investor would have to admit that Malaysian investment is beginning to get it right. The figures speak for themselves.

than those of most other countries in Asia.

Mr. J. Jegthesan, director of industrial promotion for MIDA, outlined them briefly:

- a) Foreign investors can hold equity of up to 100 percent if the company exports 80 percent or more of its production.
- b) Even companies exporting 50 percent or more of their production can have up to 100 percent foreign equity if their applications are re-

ceived before December 31, 1990, and if the products don't compete with those produced locally.

c) Companies employing 350 or more full-time Malaysian workers can also be 100-percent foreign-owned until December 31, 1990.

d) A company approved under these equity conditions, or other conditions allowing up to 79 percent equity, will not be required to restructure its equity at any time, even after 1990.

In addition, companies manufacturing promoted products are eligible for Pioneer Status, which provides a five-year exemption from income tax of 40 percent and development tax of 5 percent. Foreign companies are encouraged to bring in the necessary technical expertise, and certain key positions may be permanently filled by foreigners.

Tan Sri Zainal Sulong, chairman of MIDA, explains the reasons for this liberalization: "Industrial growth is absolutely necessary, and our record has been unchanged for the past 30 years. Our policy direc-

See MIDA Page 10



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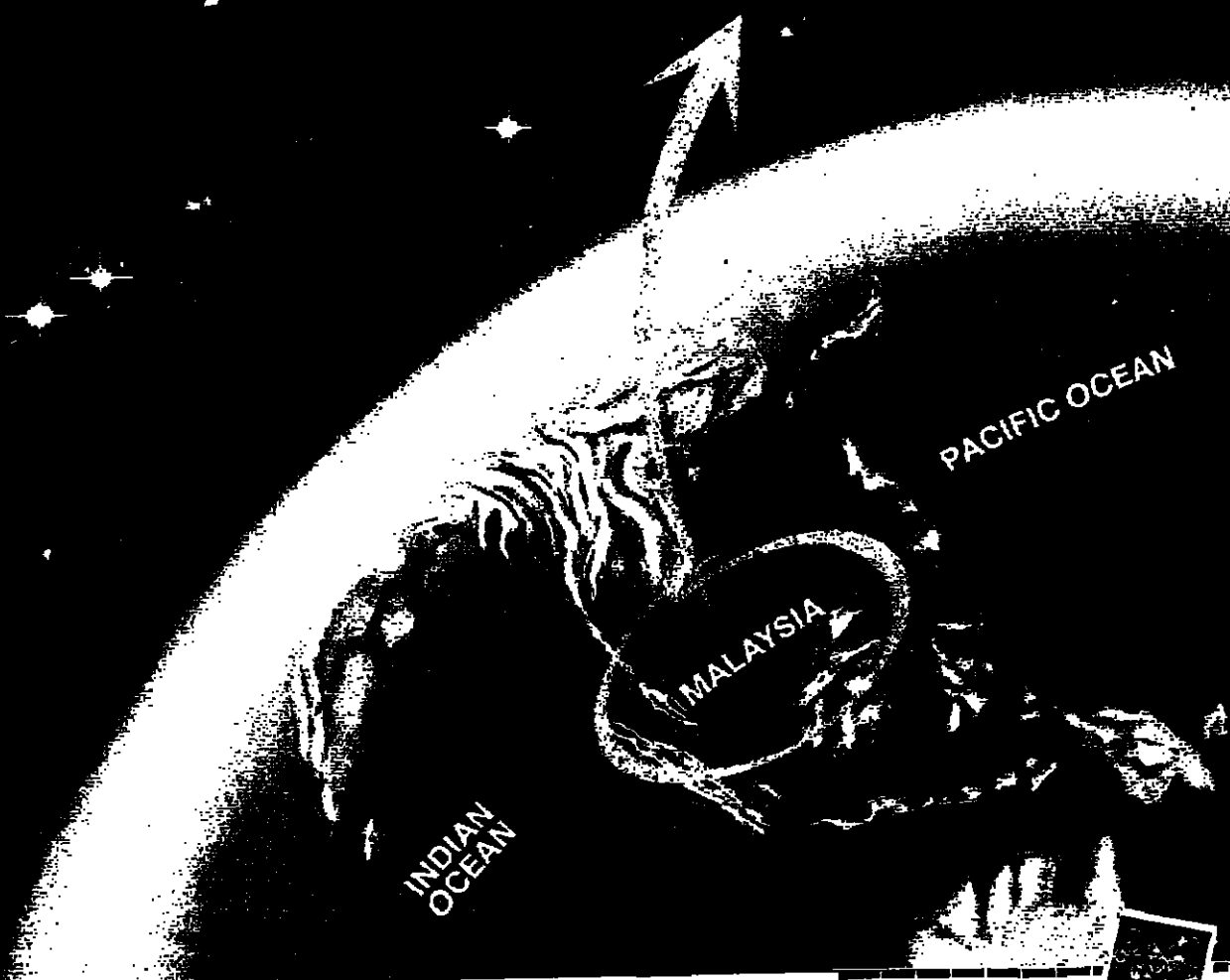
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ADVERTISING SECTION

ADVERTISING SECTION

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About 36 percent of the world's natural rubber comes from Malaysia, including 70 percent of world trade in latex concentrate. And with rubber at U.S. \$73 a pound, twice as much as three years ago, the plantations are thriving.

Palm oil has a similar success story. Today Malaysia produces the highest-quality, fastest-growing vegetable oil product in the world. It processes about 600,000 tons of palm oil per year, more than 50 percent of the world's output. Prices are high at U.S. \$23 a pound.

With over 50 million acres under forest, exports of timber and timber products represent nearly 12 percent of the country's economy. Malaysia has recently explored the possibility of joint ventures with the two leading furniture-makers, Taiwan and Italy, to help with its MS6.8 billion exports in 1986.

Tin prices are still recovering. The October 1985 collapse of the International Tin Agreement was catastrophic, causing prices to fall from MS29.50 to MS13.99 per kilogram. The current price of MS17.60, with potential to go higher (global tin stocks have been reduced) is very good, according to Ibrahim Menden, president of the States of Malaya Chamber of Mines.

Large Malaysian plantation companies realize that their economy depends on these natural resources. Both the government and the private sector are working to improve cultivation and yields.

The Malaysian Rubber Research and Development Board (MRRDB) in downtown Kuala Lumpur is funded by a levy of MS3.85 on each kilogram of rubber exported. This has financed research on compounding, processing, properties and uses of natural rubber, as well as the development of new forms of rubber, consumption, and technological and end-use research.

"The new research can hardly keep up with the times," says Mr. C.J. Raghaven who oversees public relations. "We're looking at forms of latex for rubber gloves and condoms, which can only be made from pre-vulcanized rubber, as well as new uses for natural rubber that synthetic rubber cannot touch."

"We also work with the social problems of smallholders returning to the land now that commodities are up, as well as somewhat futuristic tools for tapping."

Working in tandem with MRRDB is the Science, Technology and Environment Ministry, which granted MS95 million for 389 research projects in June.

Founded in 1821, Kumpulan Guthrie Sdn. Berhad was one of the prime movers in rubber, and among the first companies to get into palm oil. It still concentrates on these two commodities, despite diversification.

Today the company has a 21 percent share of the world's latex market and is basically owned by PNB, one of the semi-national bumiputra



With rubber at U.S. \$73 a pound the plantations are thriving.

investment companies. Of the company's 276,000 acres, predominantly in Malaysia, 169,000 are planted in oil palm, and 83,000 in rubber.

Harrison Malaysian Plantations Berhad (HMPB) is another company owned mainly through Malaysian investment companies. This has not stopped it from capitalizing on the market price of commodities. As the owner and manager of some 300,000 acres of plantation, it devotes 49 percent to palm oil, 40 percent to rubber and 11 percent to cocoa and coconut. Over 25,000 employees work the fields.

One project in particular exemplifies the company's management

philosophy. This is a special arrangement between the government of Johore and HMPB to develop and manage their property. Dr. Raduan Abdul Rahman explains what he considers to be a "new model" in plantation development.

"Johore had 6,000 acres of land which was supposed to be developed for the State Educational Foundation. Unfortunately, the Foundation lacked the necessary funding and management expertise. They approached us and finally, based on a projected return of about 10 percent, we agreed to develop the whole area and return around 40 percent of the land to

them. "We put up all the expenses for the oil palm estate establishment and took care of the infrastructure, so the proportion of the estate we return will be fully developed and revenue earning. In the meantime, we plan to plant cocoa and fruit and put up processing facilities later."

"State governments, generally are suspicious of working with companies as large as ours — but we know that large-scale estate development can make a big impact. As a big corporation, we see mutual benefits."

A third example of a huge plantation company is Sime Darby, which, according to Asiaweek Magazine, is "the only Southeast Asian company that can claim, with the kind of credibility that makes impressions in London, Tokyo or New York, to be a multinational." While its core business activities are Asian, it has links with plantations, manufacturing heavy equipment, property development and insurance around the world.

In Malaysia itself, the company owns 212,500 acres of prime tropical land. Of this, 69 percent goes to palm oil, 20 percent to rubber and the remainder to cocoa and fruit.

Sime Darby has nonetheless been criticized as "the sleeping giant" of the country. Tunku Ahmad Yahaya, the Kelantan-born managing director and a man with an exceptionally clear vision of Malaysia's problems and promises, reluctantly agrees. "Perhaps sleeping giant, perhaps conservative. Let's just say that the type of business on which we're based, commodities, makes conservatism natural. Still, we feel we're a truly diversified conglomerate with a regional base."

Most of the diversification, like earth-moving equipment and logging tractors, is tied to commodities. But this, along with property and insurance, gave Sime Darby a profit

of U.S. \$70 million last year and a projected 50 percent increase for 1988, thanks to the price of commodities. Tunku Ahmad Yahaya sees the company diversifying even more over the year, perhaps harking back to the late 1970s, when even its competitors called it the most aggressive company in the country. But after the roller-coaster ride in Malaysian economics of the past

### Rubber represented 8.7% of total 1987 export earnings

few years, he is keeping these projects tucked away in his computer. This is not a company that takes chances.

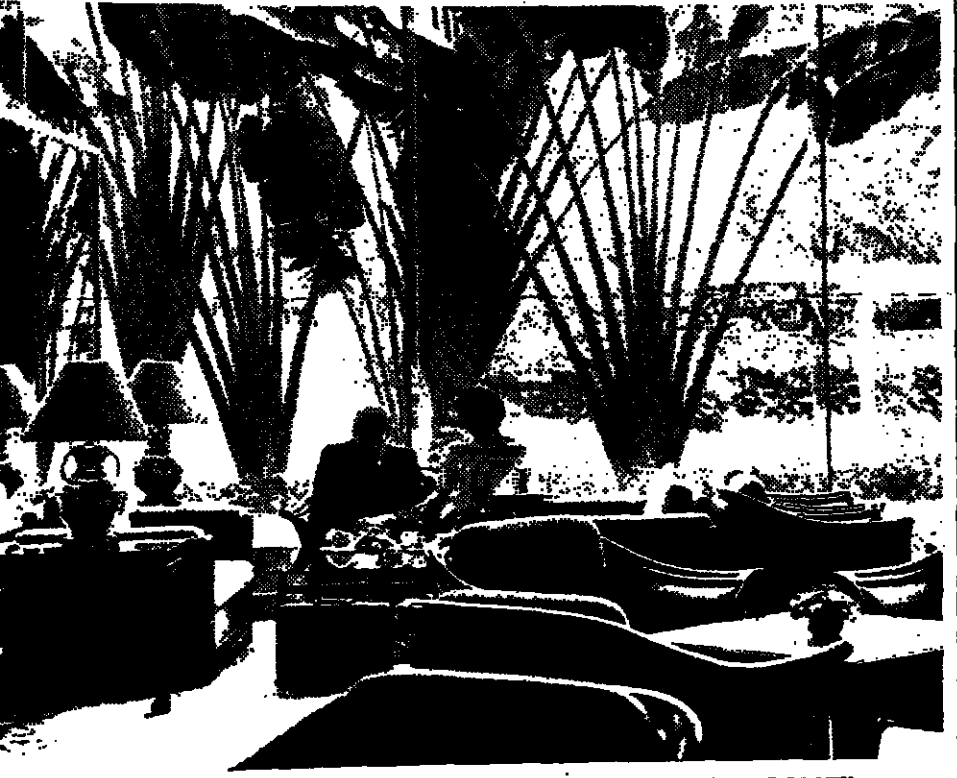
Sime Darby does have plans for breaking away from commodity-based industry, but these are being kept under wraps. At the moment, it is expanding within its field of expertise. For example, its footwear company currently produces only rubber soles, but it is moving into full-scale shoe production.

Genting's, a resort company which has diversified from a non-agricultural base, is an unusual case. About three years ago the plantation division, managed by Asiatic Development Berhad, increased its holding to some 60,000 acres across Peninsular Malaysia and Sabah. As Malaysia's industrialization program proceeds, Asiatic is acquiring more land and moving further into downstream industrialization by manufacturing rubber-based products. Fast becoming the world's largest producer of specialist natural rubber products, Asiatic is also looking into the area of palm oil refined products. The company sees its lack of 19th century experience as an advantage, because it can experiment without the constraint of ingrained previous habits.

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ADVERTISING SECTION

# An Asian Destination In Search of an Image

Dato Abdul Aziz Abdul Rahman, director general of the Malaysia Airlines System, sits back in his office and ponders Malaysia's handle on Asia's tourist boom.

"I'm not sure what we can do," he says. "We know what Thailand can offer, and we can't provide that. We don't have the shopping facilities of Singapore or Hong Kong."

He throws up his hands and gives a little laugh. "Some people call us 'Magical Malaysia,' but frankly I think we can come up with something more appropriate than that."

MAS itself certainly tries hard enough. Along with Thai International, the airline is consistently rated among the best in Asia. Unable to obtain sufficient landing rights for Australia or Europe, MAS is pushing to increase its routes overseas, which are highly profitable.

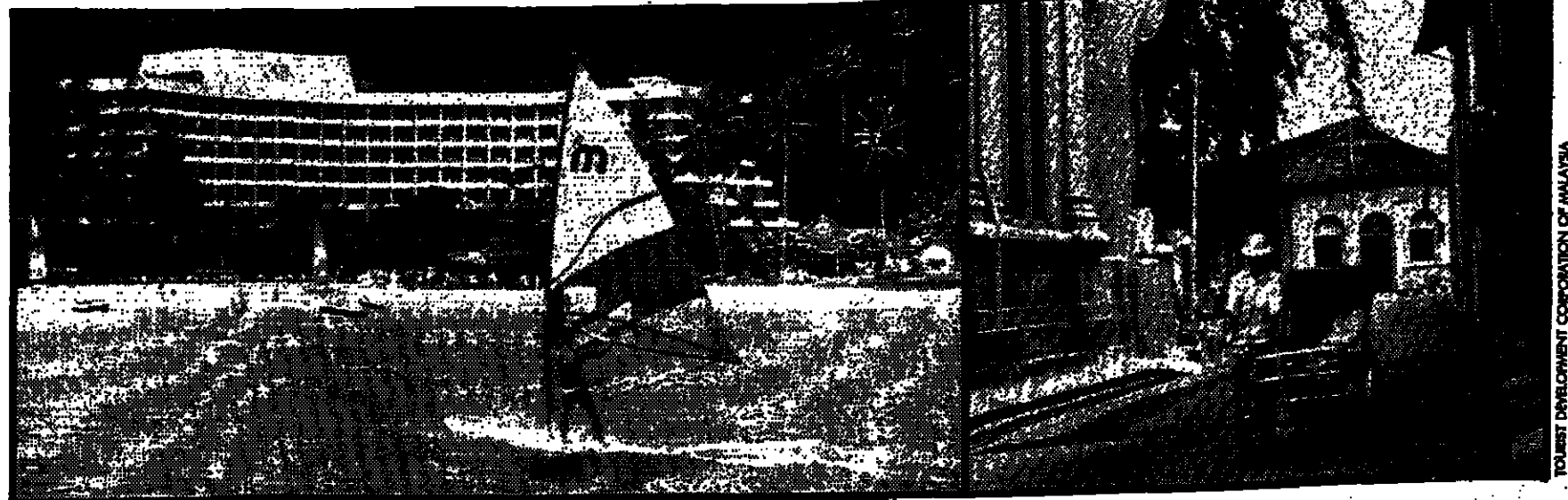
Running at around 75 percent capacity, the group's 1987-88 turnover reached M\$1.576 million (U.S. \$0.62 million), up 13.7 percent from the previous year. Its domestic "jungle routes" are less profitable, but necessary. (The airline is 52 percent owned by the government.)

Malaysia certainly has the infrastructure to support enormous tourism. In even the most remote kam-

pong someone will speak English, while English speakers in the cities are everywhere (the educational system is bilingual). The road network is very good, thanks to many years of rubber profits. Some hotels in Kuala Lumpur are top-class (and, having overbuilt, they try even harder), while in the other cities they're more than adequate.

Tourism director General Encik Badri Haji Masri has wisely mentioned the natural wonders of Malaysia as a big drawing point, although exploiting them is another matter. "These places are interesting, but the kind of inbound tours we have are predominantly for urban tourists who don't find the jungle any fun. Tour operators always promote cultural affinity — Chinatown for example. But I think the wildlife of Malaysia could be most attractive to these long-distance travelers if it could be effectively packaged."

Another attraction is gambling. Genting Highlands Resort and Casino began in 1971 as a 6,000-ft-



Windsurfing in Penang (left) and taking a rickshaw ride in Malacca (right).

high hotel 330 miles from Kuala Lumpur. Today, Genting Highlands consists of 10,000 acres with 3,000 employees servicing 1.1 million visitors annually.

The centerpiece is of course the Casino (Muslims are not permitted here, a strictly enforced rule). The new 700-room hotel has enormous convention facilities (the 2,400 seat center is the largest of its kind in Asia), a theater and restaurants seating 1,200, with acts from Las Vegas and London. The suites and rooms are luxurious and complemented by children's amusements, shops, boutiques and a heated swimming pool. Outside are gorgeous walks, a golf course and other

sports facilities. As is the case with all successful resorts, the weekdays are booked solid, but the weekends are relatively dead. Consequently the company has built a 748 unit condominium, half of which has been sold at about US\$75,000 per unit.

Not all the profits have been put back into the hotel and resort. Recently, Genting International with its casino resorts in Australia and the Caribbean has split from its parent company. "With the vastness of our landbank we can develop an entire community living in the highlands and working in the capital city, Kuala Lumpur," says Dato Baharuddin Musa, director of de-

velopment. "Perhaps a medical center, education, a town center even. We're financially geared to achieve our mission."

Malaysia hopes to take off in the same way. The Tourist Development Corporation has a new budget of US\$40 million, but no sure plans how to use it.

What's best about Malaysia is the "lack of negatives" found elsewhere in Asia. There are no driving problems or language problems, there is an honest friendliness and charm, there are lovely and sometimes spectacular forests and plantations. The beaches in Penang, Pangkor and the east coast are splendid, and the cuisine is delicious.

But Malaysia's 1988 slogan, "Fascinating Malaysia," could be used for virtually any Southeast Asian country. One executive of the blue-ribbon tour operators Abercrombie and Kent in Hong Kong admits that Malaysia is a problem. "We can promote virtually everything in Asia," says Director Patrick Macleod, "but Malaysia simply doesn't have an image."

Yet tourism, as the seventh largest industry, is hardly a make-or-break factor in Malaysia's economy. Perhaps, by taking it slowly, Malaysia is neatly avoiding an influx of tourists so the chosen few may better enjoy its singular attractions.

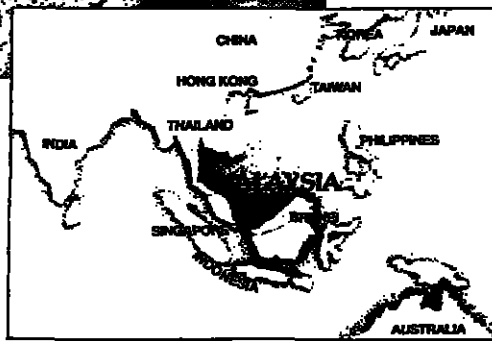
I'm not sure which fascinated me most ... the endless beach that seemed to stretch forever or his kite which seemed to fly forever.



It didn't matter, really. Here I was in this fascinating land thoroughly enjoying myself. A land where unspoiled beaches reached out into the distant horizon, and sweet breezes lulled me into tranquility.

It was a land of charming people with a gracious hospitality and gentle manner that really set me at ease. Where the traditions and heritage of centuries remained unruffled by time.

It was Malaysia. And it held for me all the awe and wonder of the East.



## MIDA

Continued from page 7

tion is to bring in as much industrialization as possible. We have no choice."

While 20 years ago Malaysia did not have a single export-oriented manufacturer, by 1980, it had become the world's leading exporter of electronic semiconductors, the third largest exporter of room air conditioners, first in rubber gloves, and at the top in timber products and tin. But with other countries gaining in manufacturing, Malaysia needed more incentives for investors. Thus the new liberalization.

"The collapse of commodity prices," said the prime minister, "opened

### Toward resource-based industries

our eyes to the foolishness of depending on primary products alone."

The incentive program for investors continued with an attempt to privatize what had been losing government enterprises. Along with equity incentives came export credit refinancing, double deductions for export promotions and insurance premiums, and incentives for research, development and training.

By the end of 1987, the manufacturing sector was contributing 22.4 percent to the GDP and employing close to a million people.

Japan and Singapore contributed more than 50 percent of the investment, with the United States, the United Kingdom and other European countries providing the rest. Taiwan and Korea are also showing interest.

"What makes Malaysia so attractive," says Mr. Jeghesean, "is that we have an infrastructure and a personnel absolutely unique for this part of the world. More than half the population speaks English. We're a young population, with a labor force of about 6 million. And the surge to the urban areas means that they want to work, and work hard."

Peat Marwick/Desa Megat advises its clients that "Malaysia has over 30,000 kilometers (18,600 miles) of some of the finest roads in Asia. There are air links with all major towns in Malaysia, and MAS provides transport throughout the world."

Another advantage is Malaysia's federal system. Selangor State, adjacent to Kuala Lumpur, is making a special effort to industrialize the Klang Valley, offering attractive land prices, easy repayment schemes, and leasing and rental systems. The new capital of Shah Alam will have an industrial estate system, and a model-town concept unknown anywhere else.

The island state of Penang has been the leader in the electronics industry since the early 1970s, and consequently offers many

advantages. The international airport has direct service throughout Southeast Asia, along with international and domestic air cargo storage facilities. The port provides excellent facilities for handling and storage of cargo ranging from breakbulk, dry bulk and liquid bulk to containerized cargo, servicing more than 4,000 vessels annually.

It also has no less than four international schools. The Penang Development Corporation publishes a bimonthly newsletter giving information on all the facilities and new industries.

Johore is Malaysia's southernmost state, right across the causeway from Singapore. Consequently, many Singapore industrialists have set up labor-intensive industries there.

Known in the past for its agricultural produce, tropical forests, rubber factories and timber mills, Johore is today one of the most developed states. It has an airport capable of accommodating wide-bodied jets and its own port, as well as access to Singapore's port facilities.

With 64 percent of the population under 25, Johore has extensive manpower, and the state government has set up vocational training institutes, with a University of Technology in the pipeline.

The policy of industrialization is based on dispersing industries into new areas to maximize human and physical resources, and working with nine industrial estates comprising 3,835 acres in selected locations. Especially encouraged are resource-based industries, manufacture and assembly.

Malacca is hardly in this class yet, but offers special incentives: a 7 percent discount on all purchases of industrial land, special water rates, and all the incentives of the federal government.

For all its enthusiasm, MIDA must still put up with certain liabilities. The economic pattern is liberal, but new foreign investors wonder whether policies will change after 1990. MIDA says no.

A "one-stop" investment program, where licenses, immigration forms and export permits can all be obtained at the same time, is eagerly awaited. But red tape remains.

This must change if Malaysia is to reach 5-6 percent growth this year. Some 22 local and 16 foreign banks have money to loan, the states are making efforts to bring in industry to help with the 8 percent unemployment rate, and the MIDA offices are filled with potential investors.

As the prime minister said: "We are now gearing ourselves up for a big push into resource-based industrial development. We intend to be a world leader in the manufacture of semifinished and finished products."

# FASCINATING MALAYSIA

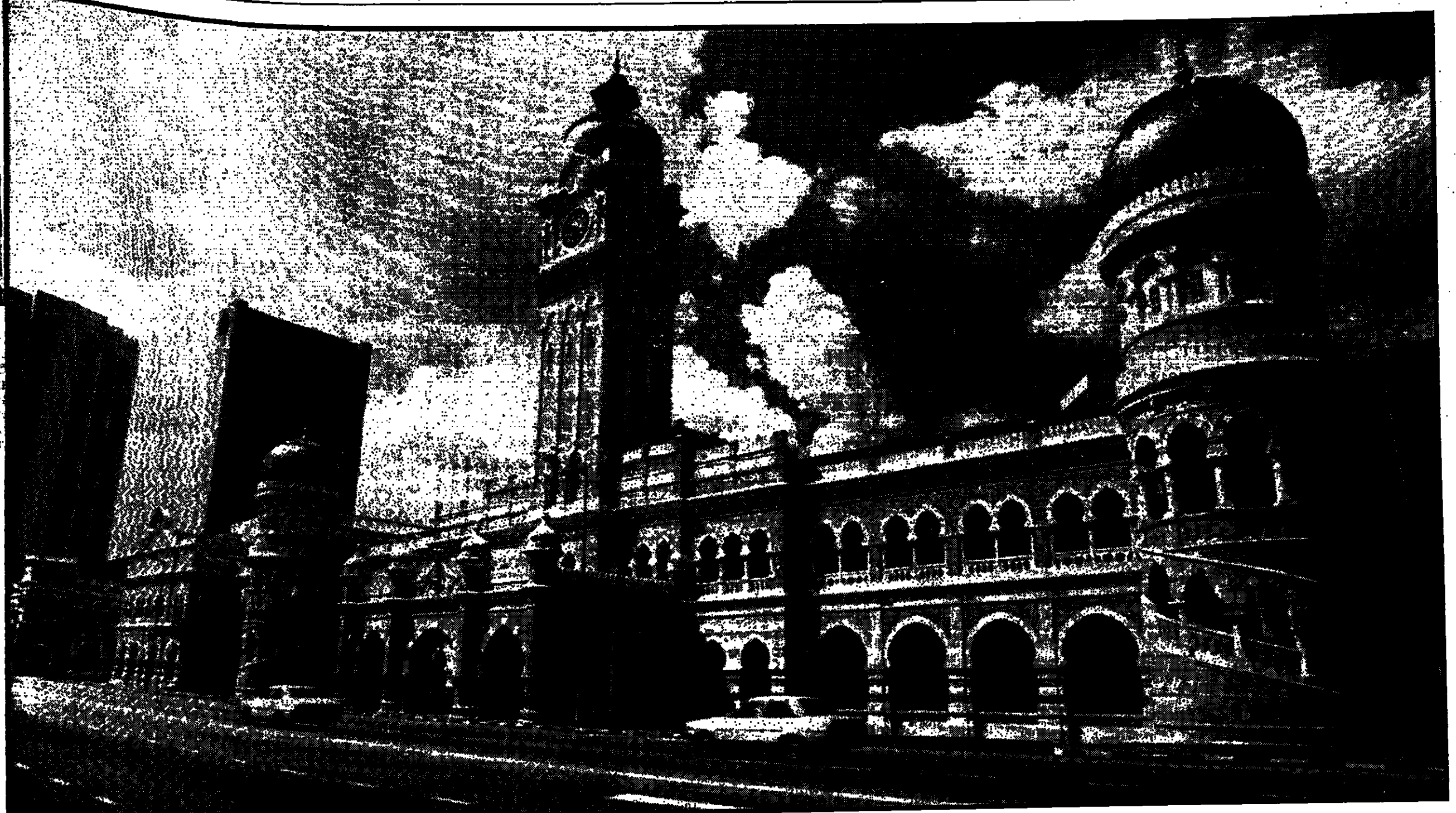
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## Historical Relics of a Varied Colonial Past

Malaysia's natural wonders sometimes overshadow another important feature in the landscape: the pre-independence history of the country.

There is much to see of pre-British history in the city of Malacca. This charming town exhibits splendid Portuguese and Dutch buildings as well as one of the most truly exquisite "old Chinese" streets in the country.

### Searching for these monuments is still half the fun

In 1641. (The British virtually destroyed it in 1807). The Church of St. Paul's stands atop Residency Hill overlooking the Straits of Malacca, though only the walls still stand. It was used by St. Francis Xavier on his trips to the province. Today, local Malaysian guitarists play old songs in the ruins.

The Dutch colonial era is represented by a Dutch square complete with clock tower and salmon-colored buildings. The Stadthuys, the oldest Dutch building in all of Asia, was built around 1641.

Indonesia is represented by the 150-year-old Tranquerah mosque, built by Sumatran nobles. The Nonya Chinese have their own streets near the river, chockablock with antique shops, the sumptuously full Nonya Museum (actually a mansion), and tiny temples wafting the aroma of incense everywhere.

To promote Malacca, the government erected a "Portuguese Square" three miles south of the city, in a village where Portuguese-Malay descendants are said to live. The children will sing Portuguese songs for a dollar or two, but the real charm lies in sitting in the square just by the sea and having an extraordinary seafood dinner as the fishermen bring in their angelfish, found in profusion around the area.

No official monuments to history exist in Penang, and most tourists come here for the beaches and the butterfly farm (the latter is the largest in the world). But two centuries ago, an English sea captain, named Francis Light, and his bride, the daughter of the Sultan of Kedah, came here to found what was to be, temporarily, a great colony.

Escaping the beach resorts, one can still see many a remnant of Captain Light. Most prominent is the fort, by the spot where he landed. Originally constructed of wood and used simply as an armory, it was later rebuilt in stone, when the East India Company thought Penang might be worth defending.

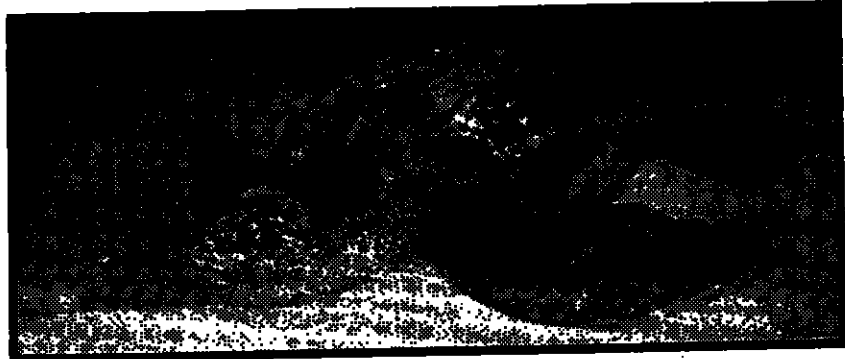
From the fort one can walk to the streets that Light himself laid out: Pitt Street (where he had his own residence) and Beach Street (now a quarter-mile from the beach.) Few tourists get to Captain Light's most important monuments: his gravestone and his office. The grave is buried deep in a cemetery near the E&O Hotel (another monument of a sort). It lies in a remote area of the Protestant sec-

tion, noting only that Light was the "founder of Penang."

Just off Love Lane (near the museum) are buildings he designed. In the Convent of the Holy Infant Jesus, extending down to the sea, is a little well he built, used by the first 200 settlers.

Today the girls of the Convent School use one of his houses for domestic science, but one can picture Captain Light with his view of the sea, waiting for mailboats from Calcutta or Bombay, or watching with some consternation the deluge of new settlers from England, India, China and the mainland.

Other historical monuments are scattered throughout the country, from the hilltop Muslim fort of Terengganu to the Palace of Johore Bahru. But tourists must search for them which, in a way, is half the fun.



A leatherback turtle laying its eggs.

## For Nature Lovers, Rain Forests and Giant Turtles

Sarawak and Sabah offer a little-known alternative to the more highly developed west coast.

The newest attractions are in East Malaysia (not the east coast), in the states of Sarawak and Sabah. A decade ago, it was necessary (and let's face it, a lot more fun) to stay in longhouses along the way. Today, hotels are built in the chief cities, a fair road network extends along the

whole northern coast, and resorts are scattered at strategic points. Kinabalu State Park has 800 types of orchids, while Tunku Abdul Rahman National Park in Sabah is a sea park with scuba diving among rare red and white corals. These two states are hardly tour-

istic money-makers yet. (Sabah is rich in timber, Sarawak in peppers and rubber). Nor are peninsular Malaysia's rain forests. But these tropical forests, never affected by the Ice Age and unchanged for 130 million years, could serve as tremendous tourist attractions in the future.

Many of them are designated as national parks because of their rich flora and fauna. Taman Negara has some 250 species of birds and corresponds to everyone's idea of real jungle. It comprises over 500 square miles in Pahang, Kelantan and Terengganu and is covered in thick green tropical rain forest with limestone outcroppings. Here are wild ox, sambar and barking deer, wild pig and tapir. Jungle trails have been marked out and are fairly easy to follow though some sections have never been explored.

Perhaps the most fascinating place in all the east coast is Rantau Abang. This is where the rare leatherback turtle comes to breed between May and September. The leatherback is the largest turtle in the world, and those who see it come out of the ocean never forget it. Reaching up to 10 feet in length and nearly three-quarters of a ton in weight, it roams the world for up to

150 years. The male never comes out of the water, but the mature female returns to the spot where she herself was hatched in order to lay her eggs.

There used to be up to 80 turtles a night here, but now even at the height of the season, not more than 30 can be seen on the beach.

This is mainly due to the most savage animal of all, *homo sapiens*. True, thanks to conservation techniques, fewer eggs are stolen, and more hatch. But the flocks of tourists make so much noise that the female turtles sometimes only go through the motions. They lay no eggs at all and swim back out to sea.

Today, Rantau Abang has cabins galore, comforts which are relatively primitive but certainly adequate. We may not all be poets like Melville or Darwin, who saw the leatherbacks as, respectively, "dateless, enduring" and "antediluvian animals. But summer in Malaysia still means a glimpse of the leatherback female, who is as dateless, as enduring and as exciting as history itself.

This Advertising Section was written by Geoff Greene.

## Antah Holdings: A Royal Opportunity

Tunku Imran broke all the rules. He was the first member of any of Malaysia's royal families to go from land wealth into big-time financing.

Antah Holdings was once described as "the royal family store," and the founder and managing director of this holding company, which turned over US\$67.2 million in business last year, could indeed one day be the king of Malaysia — just as his grandfather was.

Tunku Imran Tuanku Jaafar modestly dismisses the possibility ("My brother is a far more likely choice," he laughs), though he's happy to talk about his distinguished ancestors.

He's happier, though, talking about Antah Holdings. This was probably the first *bumiputra*



Tunku Imran, Antah Holdings.

company to make it to the big time. Its holdings in the Arab-Malaysian Bank in Pepsi-Cola Bottling, in a US\$540 million joint venture rural water supply, leasing companies, insurance companies, security, technical products and real estate make it one of the giants of Malaysian finance. The company's activities are well-diversified and fall into five broad areas: marketing and distribution, technical products and services, financial services, general services and property development and manufacturing.

Tunku Imran was the first *bumiputra* to break the ranks of Chinese or Anglo-Saxon management. And through his sporting activities, he has become one of the most talked-about personalities in the country.

He is as personable as his reputation. His family came from Sumatra to the then feuding kingdom of Negri Sembilan in 1733 to accede to the throne, and their distinguished lineage has

never been broken. Tunku Imran himself went to King's School, Canterbury, and got his law degree at Nottingham University, intending to join the Foreign Service.

That would have been par for the course for royalty. Instead he worked for the national oil company and in 1977 persuaded his father that it would be good for *bumiputras* to open their own company, in partnership with Jardine Matheson Holdings.

In 1983, when Jardine's experienced cash-flow problems, Tunku Imran broke away, and today the public company is fully *bumi*-owned. As a power in his own right, Tunku Imran sympathizes with the Chinese or European who has to "put up with Malay lack of experience." At the same time, he acknowledges that "90 percent of the successful *bumi* companies are government subsidized, thereby giving a special advantage. I know how others might feel, when a *bumi* employee gets promoted above a Chinese. But you have to admit, some *bumis* do extremely well. They will still need to be assisted for the next 10 years, but I would like to see non-*bumis* free to do what they want.

"Perhaps a compromise might be in order, with local Chinese companies free of all shackles and certain regulations given to foreign companies. But I think everyone has to realize that in the end, the *bumis* are a reality. You can't disregard them. There must be accountability on both sides."

Tunku Imran sees the greatest challenge in the eradication of poverty and managing the current migration to urban areas from the country. "We have to give more than lip service to foreign and local investment. I think this means unshackling the private sector and letting market forces take care of things. We still have to relax the rules about employment. Nobody believes that the NEP will come anywhere near its target by 1990, so we have to start looking at compromise procedures right now, before it's too late."

With his conservatism, background and success, Tunku Imran would seem a natural for politics. But that appears out of the question. "Frankly," he says, "I don't think political parties have solutions to real economic problems. I would rather use my personal influence than get involved with that kind of jungle."

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AMER	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
AMER	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMER	90.00	89.00	89.00	+1.00
AMER	80.00	79.00	79.00	+1.00

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	183,200
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	183,200
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	183,200
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	183,200
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	183,200

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1,088.00	1,088.00	+1.00
Industrial	1,088.00	1,088.00	+1.00
Transport	1,088.00	1,088.00	+1.00
Utilities	1,088.00	1,088.00	+1.00
Finance	1,088.00	1,088.00	+1.00

**Tuesday's NYSE Closing**  
Via The Associated Press

Class	Prev.
Advanced	97.00
Declined	97.00
Unchanged	97.00
Total Issues	97.00

Close	Chg.	Week	Year
Composite	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25
Industrial	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25
Finance	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25
Utilities	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25
Trucks	+0.25	+0.25	+0.25

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TELEPH	120.00	119.00	119.00	+1.00
AMER	110.00	109.00	109.00	+1.00
AMER	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00

Class	Chg.
Bonds	+0.02
Utilities	+0.02
Industrials	+0.02

Class	Prev.
Advanced	97.00
Declined	97.00
Unchanged	97.00
Total Issues	97.00

Buy	Sales	Chg.
Aug. 29	47,871	+2.00
Aug. 30	41,267	+1.00
Aug. 31	31,267	+1.00

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Dow Jones	2,921.79	2,922.00	2,921.50	2,921.50	-0.25
Transp.	1,088.00	1,088.00	1,088.00	1,088.00	+1.00
Comp.	743.25	743.25	743.25	743.25	+1.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrials	2,921.79	2,921.79	+0.12
Utilities	2,921.79	2,921.79	+0.12
Finance	2,921.79	2,921.79	+0.12
SP 500	2,921.79	2,921.79	+0.12

Class	Prev.
Advanced	97.00
Declined	97.00
Unchanged	97.00
Total Issues	97.00

High	Low	Close	Chg.
AMEX	295.19	294.41	-0.78

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

# NYSE Mixed in Light Trading

**NEW YORK** — Prices closed narrowly mixed Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange in a repeat of the slow, directionless trading that has marked several recent sessions.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 24.00 points on Monday, fell 3.20 to close at 2,921.79.

Advances, however, led declines by about a 7-6 margin. Volume rose to 108.72 million shares from 99.23 million traded on Monday.

"It's as bad as it looks," said Jon Groveman, head of equity trading at Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. "There is not a lot of selling, but there are no buyers either. It's a real standoff."

"Trading remains nondescript," Mr. Groveman said. "And there is some question now whether this light volume is scaring people away."

Broad-market indexes posted small gains. The New York Stock Exchange index rose 0.11 to 148.66, while Standard & Poor's 500-stock index added 0.18 to close at 262.51. The price of an average share rose 3 cents.

In economic news Tuesday, the Commerce Department said the index of leading economic indicators — the government's main gauge of future economic activity — fell 0.8 percent in July, the sharpest drop in nine months.

While the data suggested economic growth is moderating, the size of the decline was in line with market expectations.

Analysts said the market was far more interested in the scheduled Friday release of the August unemployment report.

"The market has had a number of positive economic items in the past few days and is just not responding," said Ricky Harrington, chief technical analyst with Interstate Securities Corp. in Charlotte, North Carolina.

The economic numbers indicate that inflation is not heating up as rapidly as previously feared, but the important thing is how the market responds," Mr. Harrington said. "The market is saying there is something out there it doesn't like, whether it be a business slowdown or a real inflation problem."

Mr. Harrington said there was "a high probability" that the Dow could fall below 1,985, "a key support level," before Labor Day or shortly after.

Texas Utilities ex-dividend was the most active issue, up 1/4 to 28 1/2. Middle South Utilities followed, ahead 1/4 to 13 1/2.

Automatic Data Processing was third, down 2 1/2 to 35 1/2.

AT&T was down 1/4 to 25. IBM slipped 1/4 to 112 1/2.

Among other blue chips, General Electric was up 1/4 to 40 1/2, American Express was up 1/4 to 28 1/2, Boeing was down 1/4 to 59 1/2, Procter & Gamble was up 1/4 to 74 1/2, Eastman Kodak was up 1/4 to 43 1/2 and Merck was off 1/4 to 55 1/2.

Gould jumped 7/8 to 22 1/2, on news that the company agreed to be acquired by Nippon Mining of Tokyo for \$23.25 a share.

Prices closed mixed in slow trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Dome Petroleum led the Amex actives, unchanged at 1 1/4.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
27 1/2	14	AAR	3.16	15	78	24	114
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
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12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	St. 100 High	Low	Close	Chg.
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12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11
12 1/2	12 1/2	ACAC	1.00	11	11	11	11

**Parasonic**  
MADISON AVENUE  
Sponsors: Not Rushing  
To High Yield's Great  
Interest Rates  
Currency Rates  
Gold



**MADISON AVENUE**

**Sponsors Not Rushing To Sign NHL's Gretzky**

By BRUCE HOROVITZ  
 Los Angeles Times Service  
**L**OS ANGELES — Picture this for a television commercial: Don Rickles, the comedian famous for his biting one-liners, calls somebody a hockey puck. The camera pans, and that somebody is Wayne Gretzky, the hockey star. But there are no plans for such a commercial, the hockey star experts said. If such an advertisement were to be made, most likely it would likely be far more familiar with Mr. Rickles than with Mr. Gretzky.

"Who is the best-known product endorser in the U.S., who is also a hockey player?" posed Bud Stammer, senior vice president of International Management Corp., a Cleveland sports marketing company. "The answer is, nobody."

Perhaps that is why several companies that now have Mr. Gretzky under contract said they have no plans to suddenly run Mr. Gretzky into their advertising. That, despite the blockbuster trade this month that sent Mr. Gretzky to the Los Angeles Kings from the Stanley Cup champion Edmonton Oilers.

Still, Mr. Gretzky may eventually have his day in the endorsement sun.

The day after the trade, said Mr. Gretzky's long-time business adviser, Michael Barnett, the hockey player spent most of the day just saying no — and a few maybes — to corporate sponsors. Mr. Barnett, president of CorpSport International Inc., a Canadian sports marketing company, said that five U.S. advertising agencies phoned with offers for Mr. Gretzky within 24 hours of the trade.

Although Mr. Barnett would not name the prospective clients — or their ad agencies — he did say that he promptly turned down a bank, an automaker and an exercise equipment manufacturer. And he said "maybe" to one food products company and a same appliance manufacturer.

But for at least several months, Mr. Gretzky will not take on any new sponsors, Mr. Barnett said. "The product endorsements are all secondary right now," Mr. Barnett said. "Once he's comfortable with his new situation, maybe then we can look at other things."

UNTIL the trade, Mr. Gretzky had not been a very marketable celebrity in the United States. He has not appeared in any U.S. ad campaign since American Express Co. used him in some print ads in 1986.

Meanwhile, he has been featured in Canadian ad campaigns for Nissan Motor Co., Gillette Co. and a General Mills Inc. cereal called Prostars. Mr. Barnett said that several of those campaigns may eventually cross the border into the United States. Mr. Gretzky is also under contract to Nike Inc. — a contract that is scheduled to expire next month.

But marketing executives at Nissan and Nike said that they had no big plans for Mr. Gretzky.

Three days after the Gretzky trade, Nike did run a full-page ad in the Los Angeles Times that said, "The Iceman Cometh. Greetings, Gretzky." But that was a regional, one-shot deal.

Marketing experts, meanwhile, said Mr. Gretzky should ease slowly into the U.S. endorsement limelight. "He might want to first start out regionally, and see how it goes," said Mr. Stammer of International Management Corp.

"While Gretzky probably doesn't have the marketing potential of an Arnold Palmer, he could eventually be pulling in well over \$1 million a year in endorsements," Mr. Stammer said.

In the meantime, Mr. Barnett admitted, Mr. Gretzky faces a lot of competition for exposure in Los Angeles. "In a city of stars," Mr. Barnett said, "he's now just one of many."

**Gould Agrees to Takeover**

**Nippon Mining To Pay \$1 Billion**

By BRUCE HOROVITZ  
 Los Angeles Times Service  
**R**OLLING MEADOWS, Ill. — Nippon Mining Co. of Tokyo has signed a definitive agreement to acquire Gould Inc. for \$23.25 a share, or \$1.1 billion, in cash.

A subsidiary of Nippon Mining will soon begin a tender offer for all the common shares of Gould, with which Nippon Mining has operated joint ventures in recent years. Gould had 45 million shares outstanding on July 31.

Gould stock, which was suspended at the end of the day, had risen \$7.125 to \$22.75 a share on the New York Stock Exchange.

Gould makes instruments for testing and measurement, and materials and components for the electronics industry.

The company has been shrinking for several years. In the past year alone, Gould sold its Ocean Systems defense unit to Westinghouse Electric Corp. for \$100 million, its industrial automation division to AEG AG of West Germany for \$290 million and its semiconductor division to California Micro Devices Corp. for about \$70 million.

In the fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1987, Gould earned \$40.8 million from continuing operations, or 91 cents a share, on revenue of \$764.4 million.

But after a \$100 million charge on proceeds from the sale of its defense business that were lower than expected, and another \$15 million in charges from other discontinued operations, it had a net loss in 1987 of \$95.6 million.

The acquisition agreement with Nippon Mining includes an option, exercisable if there is a change in control of Gould, for Nippon Mining to acquire Gould's 50 percent interest in the two companies' joint venture, Nikko Gould Foil Co. for \$60 million, they said in a joint statement. Nikko Gould Foil is an electro-deposited copper foil operation that the two companies have run since 1981.

The boards of both companies have approved the acquisition agreement. Gould said its investment adviser, First Boston Corp., has rendered a fairness opinion on the transaction.

The companies also recently entered a joint venture in computers.

**Carnival Line: Full Steam Ahead**

**Cruise Company, Afloat in Money, Expanding Again**

By Leslie Wayne  
 New York Times Service  
**M**IAAMI — It's a steamy August day and hundreds of tourists swarm into the embarkation terminal at the port here. At least six gleaming white cruise ships are lined up, how to steam, ready to leave.

But the activity is most intense around one ship: Carnival Cruise Line Inc.'s Jubilee, a sleek vessel draped with a banner proclaiming, "Carnival's Got the Fun!"

The passengers come from various U.S. cities, having signed on for seven days of dining, drinking and dancing. A floating vacation.

Carnival is the cruise line to the masses: the biggest, most profitable and fastest-growing line plying the Caribbean. With a lot of shrewd marketing and a bit of luck, it has shaken up the once-staid cruise ship industry and helped rewrite the rules for becoming successful at sea.

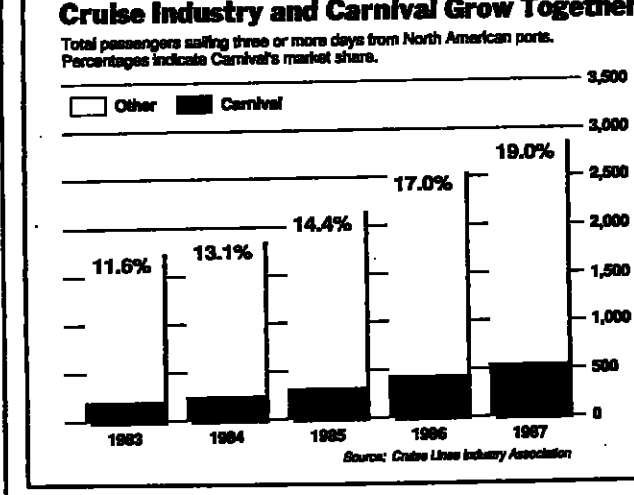
Its success also has turned its founder — Ted Arison, 64, an Israeli immigrant with a penchant for boom-and-bust ventures — and his three children into one of America's richest families, with \$1.5 billion worth of Carnival shares.

But the real question now facing the Arisons, who live modestly in Miami, is how successful they, and Carnival Cruise, will be in maintaining, and increasing that wealth.

Last year, Carnival Cruise went public in an equity offering that raised nearly \$400 million even as the family kept 60 percent control. Now Carnival is pumping money into a number of new ventures that will determine the company's fate for decades to come.

"We've now got the ability to do so much because of the new capital," said Mickey Arison, 39, the chief executive of Carnival Cruise. "We're being cautious so far, and there's no reason that should change. But we're interested in getting out there and doing things. Anything could happen."

Carnival made its mark by unabashedly promoting cruising. See CARNIVAL, Page 15



**July Indicators Of U.S. Growth Show Weakness**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**WASHINGTON** — Higher unemployment and lower stock prices helped send the U.S. index of leading economic indicators down 0.8 percent in July, the sharpest drop since November, the government said Tuesday.

Economists said the drop in the Commerce Department's index may be a signal of a pause in what has been booming economic growth this year. But they cautioned against reading too much into the statistics for a single month.

The July decline was the biggest since the index lost 1.0 percent in November, following the October stock market collapse.

Analysts had looked for a July decline of about 0.5 percent after an unusually strong 1.4 percent advance in June and a revised 0.7 percent decline in May.

In another report that indicated slowing economic activity, the Commerce Department said orders received by U.S. factories fell 3.5 percent in July.

The drop, which was expected, was the steepest decrease in 18 months and was caused by a sharp decline in orders for military goods. Orders fell \$7.9 billion to \$220.2 billion, dragged down by a 46.6 percent decline in military orders, which fell to \$7.4 billion. Excluding defense, factories orders were down 0.7 percent.

In June, orders rose a revised 5.4 percent, the largest monthly increase in 17 years, and analysts had anticipated a drop from that level. The June rise originally was reported as 5.5 percent.

In the leading indicators report, seven of the 11 factors in the index took away from economic performance in July. These included rising unemployment claims, slowing applications for building permits and a reduced number of orders for both consumer and capital goods, the department said.

Also subtracting from economic performance were low stock prices and money supply as well as vendors getting deliveries faster from suppliers, a signal the suppliers' businesses are not strong.

Only one of the nine indicators available for the July report, higher prices for raw materials, made a positive contribution to the index. The average work week was unchanged from June to July.

"Most of this is a rebound from the unusually strong June," said David Wess, chief economist for Data Resources Inc. of Lexington, Massachusetts.

Mr. Wess noted the June jump was pushed off by unusually brisk orders for aircraft and business investment equipment.

"If we average out the two months, we're probably showing continued decent growth, but I still think there's some slowdown occurring from the rapid growth of the first half," Mr. Wess said.

The bureau's index of coincident indicators, designed to measure the economy's present performance, increased 0.6 percent in July, while the index of lagging indicators, which is meant to confirm previous reports, increased 1.0 percent in July. The reports followed a series of See ECONOMY, Page 17

**Currency Rates**

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Amsterdam	2.115	2.544	1.729	0.172	0.172	1.296	1.574
Bremen	3.225	41.2	20.945	1.940	0.130	0.887	4.27
Frankfurt	1.871	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157
London	1.49	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157
Paris	1.49	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157
Switzerland	1.49	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157	1.157
Japan	149.8	28.50	71.81	21.8	0.85	0.119	4.026
South Africa	1.54	1.655	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125	0.125
1 ECU	1.395	1.395	1.395	1.395	1.395	1.395	1.395
1 SDR	1.291	0.705	2.42	0.21	N.A.	2.285	26.787

**Other Dollar Values**

Currency	Per \$	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100	Per 100
Australia	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Canada	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Denmark	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
France	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Germany	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Italy	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Japan	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Spain	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Sweden	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Switzerland	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
Taiwan	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315
UK	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315	1.315

**Interest Rates**

**Key Money Rates Aug. 30**

Instrument	Rate
1-month	8 1/4%
3-month	8 1/4%
6-month	8 1/4%
1-year	8 1/4%

**Dublin Plans Probe of Bid For Distiller**

By BRUCE HOROVITZ  
 Los Angeles Times Service  
**D**UBLIN — The Irish government said Tuesday it would investigate a hostile 253 million punt (\$363.8 million) bid by Grand Metropolitan PLC for Irish Distillers Group PLC.

Albert Reynolds, the minister of trade and industry, said the Fair Trade Commission will probe the bid by Grand Metropolitan, a British hotel and drinks company, because a takeover would pose a threat to the integrity of Ireland's whiskey industry and might be contrary to the national interest.

Irish Distillers, the maker of Jameson and Bushmills, dominates the Irish whiskey market. It has rejected the 400 Irish punts bid by G&C Brands Ltd., a subsidiary of Grand Metropolitan.

An earlier 200 million punt bid by G&C, which then was also owned by the British food concern Allied Lyons PLC and the Anglo-Irish Guinness PLC brewing company, was blocked by the European Commission on the grounds that forming a consortium to make a takeover bid violated competition rules in the European Community.

The original consortium was then dissolved, and Grand Met bought out its two partners.

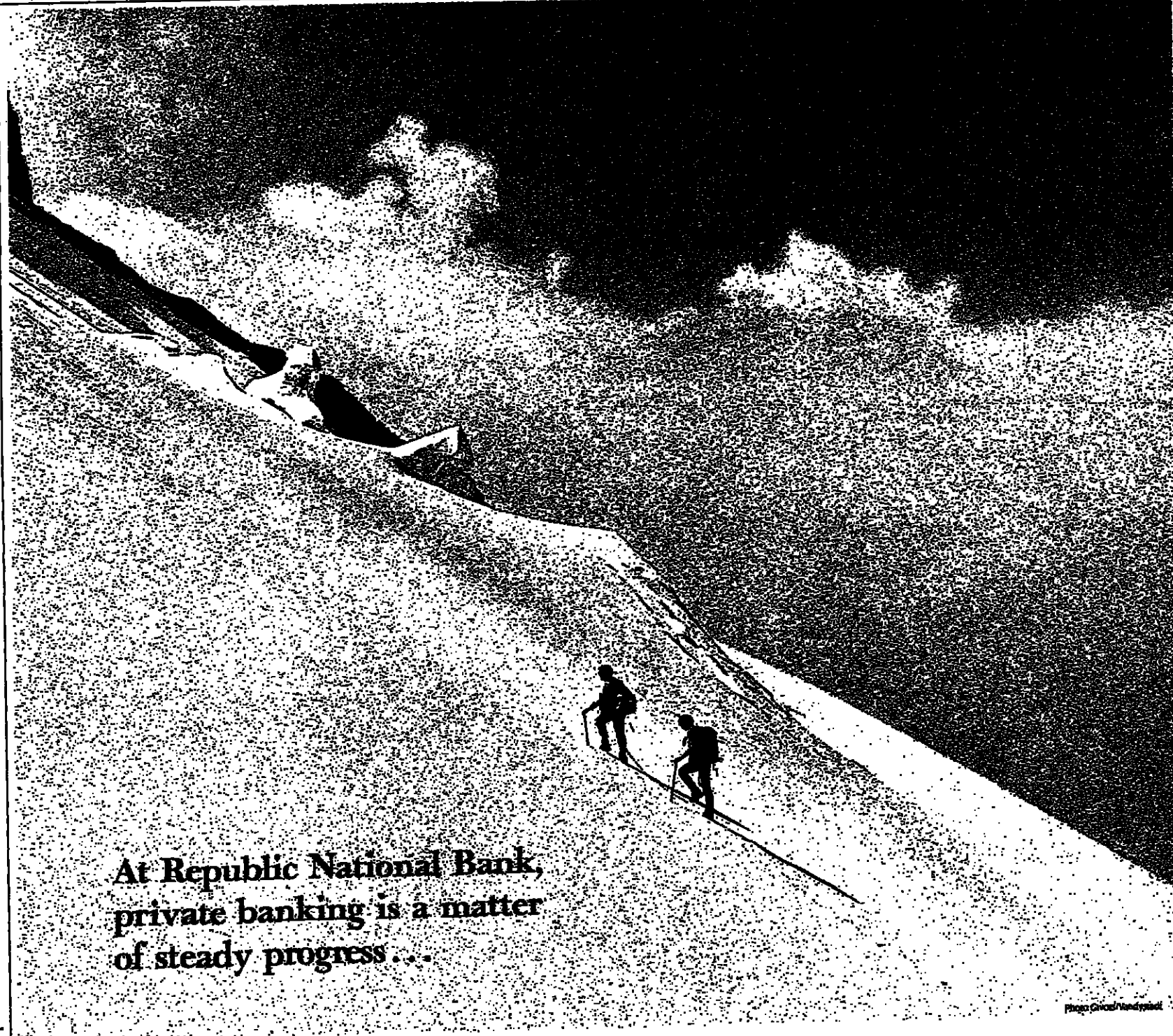
In London, a spokesman for Grand Metropolitan said Tuesday that the decision to refer the bid for Irish Distillers to the Fair Trade Commission was "expected." The spokesman said Grand Metropolitan would adopt a "wait and see" strategy prior to the commission's decision.

Earlier Tuesday, Grand Metropolitan's broker, Cazenove & Co., announced that the company had lifted its stake in Irish Distillers to 6.05 percent from 5.06 percent.

Also last week, Pernod-Ricard SA, the big French beverages company, said it held an unspecified stake in Irish Distillers, which fueled market speculation that it might make a friendly bid. Under British disclosure regulations, which apply because Irish Distillers stock is traded in London as well as Dublin, a holding of 5 percent or more in a company must be made public.

Pernod said it has talked with Irish Distillers and hopes to make an announcement this week.

In London trading on Tuesday, stock in Grand Metropolitan fell 7 British pence to close at 493 pence (38.28), while Irish Distillers rose 3 pence to 346 pence. The latest Grand Met bid is worth about 342 British pence. (Reuters, AFP)



**At Republic National Bank, private banking is a matter of steady progress...**

... rather than short cuts. As your private bankers, our mission at Republic National Bank will be to preserve and guide your assets through a changing and potentially dangerous economic climate. In our world of private banking, performance depends as much on avoiding risk as on identifying opportunities. It's a service that demands skill, endurance and a sense of partnership. Republic National Bank of New York. A matter of trust.

**REPUBLIC NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK (SUISSE) SA**

A SAFRA BANK

**Asian Dollar Deposits**

Term	Rate
1 month	8 1/4%
3 months	8 1/4%
6 months	8 1/4%
1 year	8 1/4%

**Gold**

Market	Price
London	428.50
New York	428.50
Paris	428.50
Zurich	428.50



Floating-Rate Notes

Table of floating rate notes with columns for currency, issuer, and rate. Includes sections for Dollars, Swiss Francs, and other currencies.

Table of international stock market data including sections for Deutsche Marks, Japanese Yen, and ECU. Lists various companies and their market performance.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including high and low prices and volume.

Table of NYSE High-Lows for various stocks, showing daily price ranges and volume.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune, highlighting 'Now Printed in New York For Same Day Service in Key American Cities'.

Advertisement for Fidelity Discovery Fund, a Société d'Investissement à Capital Variable, with dividend notice details.

Advertisement for SAFIRE, 'IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY — IN DEFENSE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND ITS PROPER USAGE'.

Large advertisement for 'Save 40%' on the International Herald Tribune subscription, offering 12 months for the price of 8.

Table showing subscription savings for different countries and durations. Columns include Country/Currency, 12 months savings, 6 months savings, and 3 months savings.

Advertisement for International Herald Tribune subscription, including a 'GUARANTEE' section and contact information for the Paris office.

Table of NYSE High-Lows for various stocks, showing daily price ranges and volume.

U.S. Panel Focuses On Suspect Trades Via Switzerland. By Kurt Eichenwald. New York Times Service. NEW YORK — As many as 30 Wall Street brokerage houses failed to detect a broad insider trading scheme...

Eastern Ordered to Negotiate Layoffs. Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. WASHINGTON — A federal judge ruled Tuesday that Eastern Airlines may curtail service but must return to the bargaining table...

Vertical advertisement on the right edge of the page for 'Folvo Profit Off' and other services, including 'Hoesch Posts 1st Group Sales' and 'REGENCY'.



BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Volvo Profit Off Less Than Thought

GOTENBURG, Sweden — Volvo AB, helped by a second-quarter recovery, reported Tuesday that net profit for the first half of 1988 had dropped 11 percent, less than most analysts predicted.

Hoesch Posts 14% Increase In Group Sales for First Half

DORTMUND, West Germany — Hoesch AG, the steel and engineering company, said group sales in the first half rose 14 percent to 4.04 billion Deutsche marks (\$2.16 billion).

Pretax Profit Advances 32% At Matsushita

TOKYO — Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., the world's biggest consumer electronics company, said Tuesday that strong sales in Japan helped it record a 31.5 percent increase in group pretax profit in the April-June quarter.

The maker of National, Panasonic and Technics goods had pretax profit of 124.4 billion yen (\$928 million) in the three months, up from 94.6 billion yen in the year-earlier period.

Matsushita said rising consumer spending in an expanding Japanese economy had helped its results, but the company also noted "ongoing external difficulties such as the year's high exchange value."

Norsk Hydro Expects to Post Record Earnings This Year

OSLO — Norsk Hydro A/S, Norway's biggest diversified corporation, has reduced its dependence on oil and expects 1988 to be its strongest year yet.

"I expect 1988 will be the best year ever for Norsk Hydro," said Torvild Aakvaag, the managing director. Thus far, the company posted its strongest net earnings in 1984, when it made 2.4 billion kroner (\$347.5 million).

Despite a recent suggestion by a senior official in the Oil and Energy Ministry, Mr. Aakvaag also ruled out a merger with Saga Petroleum A/S, the biggest private oil company in Norway. He said Saga is not interested in cooperating with Norsk Hydro.

In the first half of 1988, Norsk Hydro posted a record net income of 1.84 billion kroner, up from 1.05 billion kroner in the year-earlier period. Higher aluminum prices and improved petrochemical earnings helped profits.

A couple of years ago the current high level of oil prices "would have been a catastrophe for the company," said Mr. Aakvaag. "This is no longer so."

efficiency at its 16 aluminum extrusion plants in Europe, while small, unprofitable fertilizer plants in France are closed.

Mr. Aakvaag also said the company's petrochemical operations are doing well and there would be some expansion in that area, but he declined to elaborate.

He said the company expects that its planned two-for-one stock split, announced last week, "will be seen as a positive move."

The company is aiming to keep its share price between 100 and 200 kroner; it closed at 205 kroner on the Oslo Stock Exchange on Tuesday, down 2 kroner for the day.

Since Norway is not a member of the European Community, the integrated European market planned for 1992 could pose some problems for the company's domestic production, Mr. Aakvaag said.

"We have taken steps (to meet the internal market) with several of our major activities located in the EC," he said.

American Medical's Ousted Chief Failed to Satisfy Holders

By Andrea Adelson New York Times Service LOS ANGELES — Four major shareholders in American Medical International Inc. apparently have succeeded in ousting its chairman and chief executive, Walter L. Weisman.

The company's four major shareholders are M. Lee Pearce, a Miami lawyer and physician who owns 7.52 percent; a group of Fort Worth investors, headed by Royce Diener, a Texas investor, Sid Bass, who owns 10.75 percent, and Wedge Group Inc. of Houston, which owns 7.27 percent.

The company's directors gave Mr. Weisman a vote of confidence on Thursday. But after a protest by the four shareholders, the directors reversed themselves, prompting Mr. Weisman's resignation.

David J. Lothman, an analyst with Faine Webber in New York, said American Medical's restructuring plan "wasn't fast enough" for the major stockholders.

CARNIVAL: Top Cruise Company, Afloat in Money, Expanding Again

(Continued from first finance page) for the common man with low-price air-and-sea packages, lots of shipboard activities and heavy national television advertising.

In an industry that has grown by an average of 12 percent a year this decade, Carnival has grown by more than 30 percent. Its ships operate at more than 100 percent capacity (capacity is considered to be two people to a cabin, even though some cabins can hold more) and, with a fleet of seven, it is nearly twice the size of its nearest rival.

Carnival is in the midst of a \$600 million shipbuilding program to add three new liners at the rate of a ship a year starting this November. Last week, it announced that it was paying \$260 million in cash for a 36 percent position in the holding company that owns Admiral Cruises and Royal Caribbean Cruise Line.

Carnival has made it clear it would like an even bigger stake in these lines so it can become a bigger force in two other segments of the cruise market, one lower priced and one higher than its own niche.

And it is planning "Project Tiffany," three luxury liners carrying about 700 passengers each, to be marketed under a different name.

"By next year we want to have three brand names and a fourth in the future," said Micky Arison. "It's not dissimilar from the GM concept."

Not all of its new ventures, however, are sea-bound. Carnival is spending \$135 million, in cash, to build the largest resort in the Caribbean, an 187-room hotel-and-casino complex to be called the Crystal Palace Resort, on Cable Beach in Nassau, the Bahamas. The first part of the hotel is to open in December.

If the hotel proves a success, the company plans other Caribbean "mega-resorts," it's considering "Fun Air," a charter line to fly passengers to its Miami-based ships.

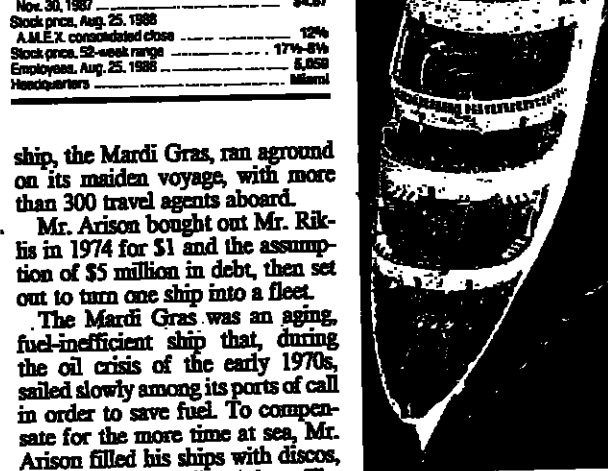
"The real question now is whether they can maintain their degree of success," said Harvey Katz, an analyst at Salomon Brothers. "It will be a difficult benchmark to keep."

Last year, the company earned \$152 million on revenue of \$564 million. It has only a modest amount of debt on its balance sheet and, at the end of June, had \$333 million cash on hand.

Because the company is registered in Panama, it pays no corporate income taxes. This means that nearly every dollar earned goes directly to the bottom line.

AT A GLANCE

Table with columns for Company Name, 1987 Revenue, 1988 Revenue, 1987 Earnings, 1988 Earnings, and other financial metrics.



The Carnival ship Festival

ship, the Mardi Gras, ran aground on its maiden voyage, with more than 300 travel agents aboard.

Mr. Arison bought out Mr. Riklis in 1974 for \$1 and the assumption of \$5 million in debt, then set out to turn one ship into a fleet.

The Mardi Gras was an aging, fuel-inefficient ship that, during the oil crisis of the early 1970s, sailed slowly among its ports of call in order to save fuel.

"If we didn't have a fun ship, we would have been dead in six months," Micky Arison said.

The business took off and one ship grew into three.

By 1978, when few cruise ships were being built and fuel prices were threatening to undermine the industry, Mr. Arison took the bold move of contracting for the fuel-efficient Tropicalia. When Carnival took delivery of it in 1982, during a recession that led shippers to offer rock-bottom prices, the company ordered three more vessels.

And Carnival has filled those ships by employing a simple formula: Prices that are about 20 percent below the competition's for "all-inclusive" air-and-sea packages, one class of service and a schedule of four-day and seven-day cruises where the dress is casual and the atmosphere informal.

Mr. Katz of Salomon Brothers said, "Carnival happened to pick the right spot and stick with it."

For instance, no other cruise line is as visible an advertiser. Carnival spent \$30 million to \$35 million on advertising and promotion in 1987.

Carnival's current expansion comes at another time of industry consolidation, due largely to overcapacity in the market's pricier segment. This year, Britain's Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. bought Sitar Cruises. Holland-American Line Inc. bought Home Line. Over the last several years, Comand Steam-Ship Co. PLC has bought Sea Goddess Lines and Norwegian American Cruises, and Norwegian Caribbean Line has bought Royal Viking Line.

ADVERTISEMENT INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) August 30, 1988

Large table listing various international funds with columns for fund name, currency, and price/quote.

AS - Australia Dollars; BF - Belgium Franc; CS - Canadian Dollars; DM - Deutsche Mark; ECU - European Currency Unit; FF - French Franc; FL - Dutch Florin; Lfr - Italian Lira; L.S. - London Sterling; P. - Swiss Franc; S. - Spanish Peseta; Sfr - Swiss Franc; T. - Taiwan Dollar; Y. - Japanese Yen; A. - Australian Dollar; B. - British Pound; C. - Canadian Dollar; D. - Deutsche Mark; E. - Euro; F. - French Franc; G. - German Mark; H. - Hong Kong Dollar; I. - Italian Lira; J. - Japanese Yen; K. - Korean Won; L. - Luxembourg Franc; M. - Mexican Peso; N. - New Zealand Dollar; O. - Omani Rial; P. - Philippine Peso; Q. - Qatari Rial; R. - Rand; S. - Singapore Dollar; T. - Taiwan Dollar; U.S. - U.S. Dollar; W. - West German Mark; Y. - Japanese Yen.



U.S. Futures

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes sub-sections for Grains and Corn.

Food

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes sub-sections for Soybeans and Soybean Meal.

Metals

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes sub-sections for Copper and Aluminum.

Livestock

Table with columns: Season, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes sub-sections for Cattle and Hogs.

Currency Options

Table with columns: Underlying, Price, Call, Put, Last, Puts, Last. Includes sub-sections for Philadelphia Exchange and London.

Financial

Table with columns: US T. Bills, US T. Notes, US T. Bonds, etc.

Paris Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

London Commodities

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

S&P 100 Index Options

Table with columns: Call, Put, Last, Puts, Last.

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Certain offerings of securities, financial services or insurance in real estate published in this newspaper are not authorized or conducted in connection with the International Herald Tribune's distribution...

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Tuesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the following securities prices to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. Via The Associated Press.

Stock Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Commodity Indexes

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Market Guide

Table with columns: Index, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, Ex-Dividend Date, Yield.

Spot Commodities

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

U.S. Treasuries

Table with columns: Maturity, Price, Yield, Bid, Offer, Yield.

DM Futures Options

Table with columns: Contract, Price, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

Hambros Buying U.S. Mergers Unit

LONDON - Hambros PLC, an international banking and financial services group, announced Tuesday the purchase of Harry Roman & Co., a Los Angeles-based mergers and acquisitions firm.

The price was not disclosed. Harry Roman will remain as chairman of Harry Roman & Co., established in 1946, specializes in mergers and acquisitions of private U.S. companies. Hambros said the acquisition of Harry Roman would increase the number of U.S. acquisition opportunities Hambros can offer its clients. It said the deal would also enhance the operations of Harry Roman by providing access to international acquirers and other corporate finance services offered by Hambros.

Table with columns: High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg. Includes sub-sections for various stocks.

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CURRENCY MARK Dollar Lower

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AMEX High-Lows

Table with columns: Symbol, High, Low, Open, High, Low, Close, Chg.

TWA Union Charges Icahn 'Milking' Airline

NEW YORK - The flight attendants' union at Trans World Airlines Inc. charged Tuesday that the airline's future and the safety of its passengers are jeopardized by Carl Icahn's proposal to take the company private.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower Except Against Yen

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The dollar fell against most major currencies on Tuesday, but it rose against the yen because of a report that the Japanese Finance Ministry intends to impose a 26 percent tax on stock transactions.

Analysts said the yen weakened against the dollar after heavy trading of West German marks against the Japanese currency. It had been known that Japan was considering a stringent tax on stock profits, but the unconfirmed report of a 26 percent levy was used as an excuse to

The dollar rose to 134.85 yen from 134.55 on Monday. "There was further speculation that it could go higher," said Terri Reid, an investment officer at Harris Bank in Chicago.

Analysts said the next critical level for the dollar is 136 yen, although some traders have indicated their belief that the dollar could top the 138 level.

"The bullishness over the dollar is far from over," said Françoise Sorensen-Kemp, a vice president in the treasury division of Credit Suisse.

But the U.S. currency fell in light trading against other currencies. It ended at 1.8668 Deutsche marks down from 1.8725, at 1.5775 Swiss francs, down from 1.5790, and 6.3365 French francs, down from 6.3535.

The British pound edged up to \$1.6880 from \$1.6795. Dealers were unable to discern a clear trend because of the large number of participants away on summer vacations. Also, a lack of major market-affecting news has emerged to sway trading.

"Trying to pin it on any fundamental factor is really misleading,"

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Bid, Ask, P/L. Includes Deutsche mark, French franc, Japanese yen, Swiss franc, British pound.

Leslie Puth of Banque Indosuez said.

Some dealers attributed the dollar's easier tone to the string of economic data released this week, including home sales, leading indicators and factory orders. All three showed declines in July.

Despite the minor influence each of the reports has had on prices, "Taken together they all contribute to evidence that the economy is at least taking a pause," said Marc Chandler, a currency analyst at Dean Witter Reynolds.

Earlier trading in London was light and inconclusive as trading resumed after a three-day weekend.

"The market was extremely quiet today as operators here were not eager to do business after the long holiday weekend," one dealer said.

The dollar closed at 1.8680 Deut-

New Zealand Concerned on Currency Fall

WELLINGTON, New Zealand — Finance Minister Roger Douglas said the New Zealand dollar was being watched closely after its recent slide.

"There was a feeling that if interest rates came off" elsewhere in the world, "the exchange rate may well come on — but it is certainly something that one would need to watch quite closely," Mr. Douglas said on radio Tuesday.

Dealers said based in part on falling domestic interest rates the New Zealand dollar traded as low as 59.43 U.S. cents Tuesday. It is down from its June 20 record high of 72.75 cents.

But Mr. Douglas added that with "an inflation rate that is likely to remain quite low in New Zealand, you still have very high real interest rates, and I think there will be a lot of investors who will take advantage of that as well."

Two years ago, Shiseido spent close to \$1 billion to buy Carita, a Paris coiffier whose list of clients, past and present, reads like a Who's Who: the Duchess of Windsor, Maria Callas, Ingrid Bergman and Paloma Picasso. Shiseido was also eager to acquire Carita's line of beauty products.

Japanese executives said their investments were good for France because they often led to greater exports from France, helping to reduce its trade deficit.

Kyohji Tokita, secretary general of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce in France, said, "Many French companies are inviting Japanese investment."

The Japanese made \$330 million in direct investment in France last year.

Mr. Tokita noted that after making their acquisitions, Japanese investors often pump in money to modernize operations.

One Frenchman who seems to welcome Japanese investment is Alain Senderens, the renowned chef at Lucas Carton. "For us this changes nothing," he said. "It permits us to launch a line of deluxe food products in Japan."

The franc's fall against the yen — about 20 percent since September 1985 — is another reason be-

Company Links Bond Return to Natural Gas

NEW YORK — Forest Oil Corp. said Tuesday it is planning to issue bonds this week with interest payments linked to natural gas prices.

Underwriters said the \$75.5 million issue would be the first based on natural gas. It would follow securities linked to crude oil, silver and stock and bond indexes.

"The offering gives investors an opportunity to speculate that natural gas prices will rise during the next several years," said Kenneth Peak, Forest's vice president of finance.

Mr. Peak said Forest Oil would use proceeds from the offering to develop natural gas properties. "We have had a tremendous amount of success in exploration. The bulk of our reserves, about 85 percent to 90 percent, are natural gas," he said.

Underwriters said investors are interested in the senior subordinated debentures, which are due in 2000. The issue is to be offered through Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc.

The issue has been given below-investment grade ratings by credit agencies. Moody's Investors Service Inc. has rated the debt B2, while Standard & Poor's Corp. has assigned it a CCC-plus grading.

Mr. Peak said he expected the issue to carry a 10.5 percent coupon, compared with 13.5 percent to 14 percent the company would have had to pay to borrow without the natural gas element. The debentures are to pay interest semiannually.

If natural gas prices rise above \$1.76 per million British thermal units, investors would receive larger interest payments. The current price is about \$1.50 per million Btu. A Btu is the amount of heat required to increase the temperature of a pound (0.45 kilogram) of water one degree Fahrenheit (0.56 degree centigrade).

In determining the yield, Forest will take an average of the 17 spot natural gas prices published monthly by Natural Gas Clearinghouse, a unit of Morgan Stanley & Co. It will then compute an average

for the six-month period. Every cent above \$1.76 per million Btu will translate into a rise of 4 basis points. A gain of 25 cents in the average price of gas would result in an increase of one percentage point of yield, Mr. Peak said.

Mr. Peak said he expected the debentures to yield between the floor rate of 10.5 percent and a ceiling of about 20 percent.

Mr. Peak said he expected natural gas prices to rise. "There is a feeling that prices have seen their lows," he said.

Paul Milbauer, natural gas analyst with C.J. Lawrence, Morgan Grenfell Inc., agreed with Mr. Peak's assessment. "In two years, natural gas will be above \$1.76 per million Btu."

But, he added, "crude oil keeps a lid on natural gas because industrial consumers can switch their fuel to oil from gas. About 35 to 40 percent of natural gas deliveries in the U.S. can be fuel-switched at the drop of a hat."

Argentina May Get New Loan

WASHINGTON — The World Bank is near an agreement on new funding for Argentina that could open up the country to a \$500 million bridge loan from various governments, including the United States, monetary sources said Monday.

If an agreement with the World Bank were to be completed, it would be a signal for the International Monetary Fund to send officials to Buenos Aires for discussions about President Raul Alfonsin's request for \$1.2 billion dollars in assistance.

Argentina, which has \$56 billion in foreign debt, has been struggling to reform its economy, which has been devastated by inflation nearing 400 percent a year.

Ministry has withheld its approval of that purchase because Japan imposes taxes on wines and spirits that sometimes come to more than 100 percent of the import price.

Mis Lacambre, the museum curator who organized an art exhibition this summer on Japan's influence on Western culture, sees parallels between today's developments and those in the late 19th century, when Japanese silk and silkmaking in Lyon and wine-making in Bordeaux.

"At that time, the Japanese sought to learn from the best," he said. "Now that they are far wealthier, they seem to want to be the best."

According to lawyers and government officials, France's Finance

Department has approved the purchase of French companies has become lower and lower," said Hideo Nakamura, assistant manager of the Paris office of Suntory, the Japanese wine and spirits company.

In 1983, Suntory paid almost \$10 million to acquire Chateau Lagrange, one of the largest Bordeaux wineries. It sent one of its managers, Kenji Suzuta, to a university in France to obtain an advanced degree in enology, and now he is helping Suntory invest \$20 million to renovate and expand the vineyard.

Two years ago Suntory agreed to buy Royer, a small cognac house. According to lawyers and government officials, France's Finance

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ECONOMY: U.S. Indicators Show Weakness in July

(Continued from first finance page) government releases last week that showed consumer prices creeping up. In its report on the nation's gross national product last week, the Commerce Department said inflation in the second quarter of the year had shot to a six-year high.

Also last week, the Labor Department said consumer prices had increased 0.5 percent in July, a 5.2 percent annual rate.

He said growth in U.S. exports

and increases in investment spending by businesses likely would slow from the torrid pace earlier this year. Also, higher interest rates are already beginning to pinch the housing industry.

However, David Jones, an economist with Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., a government securities dealer in New York, said the momentum of the economy will keep growth strong until at least the second half of next year. (UPI, AP, Reuters)

Tuesday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a week. Via The Associated Press.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like AAW Bd, ADC, ADK, etc.

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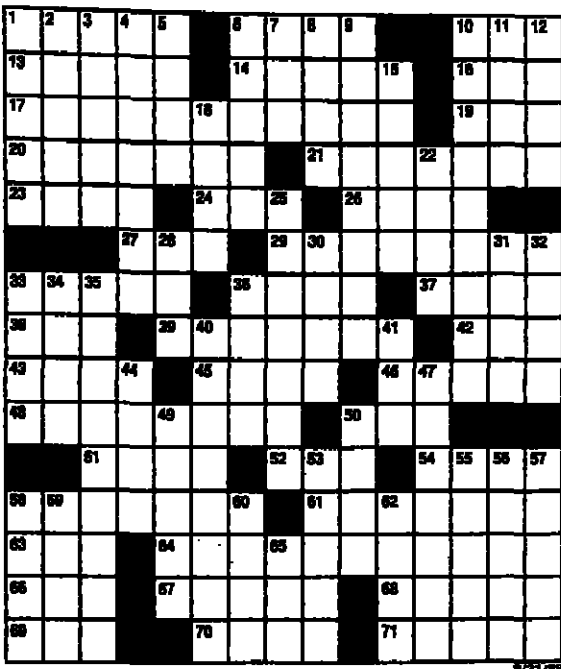
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Tuesday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the afternoon prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE. Lists various stocks like AAW Bd, ADC, ADK, etc.





ACROSS
1 Jean de Brumhoff creation
6 Brow wiper's siph
10 Thespian cutup
13 Miss Scarlett
14 Buenos
16 Famed ring name
17 Buffoon
19 "Out of..."
20 Sugar-cane leffers
21 Polyurethane fiber
23 Delightful place
24 Set of doctrines
26 Remain
27 Understood
29 Behind the scenes
33 Collier Lee
36 Woody's son
37 Phillips University is here
38 Actress
39 Supermarket clerks, often
42 Genes
43 Rascals
45 Statestare
46 Vest chasin, to the Bard
48 Hooded cloak
50 Eureka



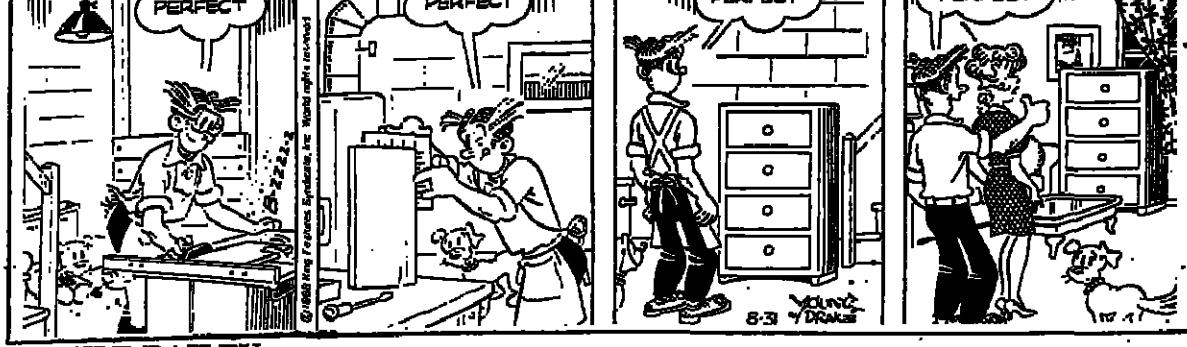
JUMBLE
Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.
BRAWLY
MYLAD
HUBERC
ORFALL

WEATHER
EUROPE
ASIA
AFRICA
LATIN AMERICA
NORTH AMERICA
MIDDLE EAST
OCEANIA

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



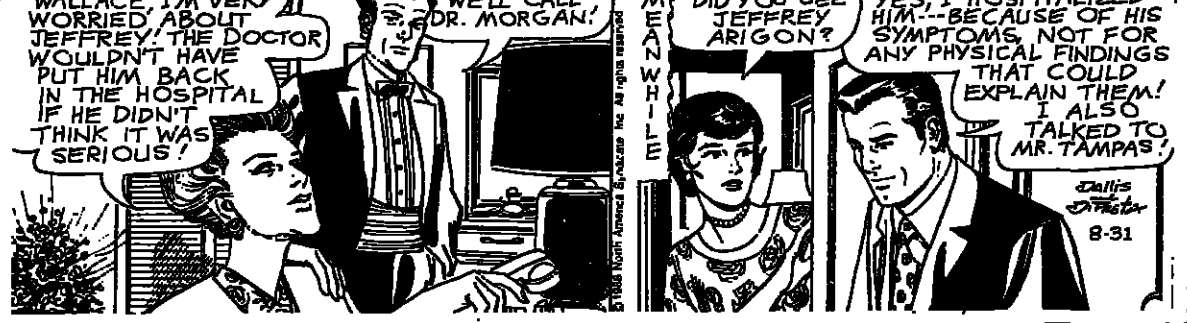
ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



World Stock Markets

Table with columns for various stock markets including Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and others, listing prices and indices.

Sydney

Table listing stock prices for Sydney, including companies like BHP, CSR, and others.

Zurich

Table listing stock prices for Zurich, including companies like Nestle, Roche, and others.

London

Table listing stock prices for London, including companies like BP, Shell, and others.

BOOKS

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS
By Charles McCarry. 438 pages. \$18.95. The New American Library, 633 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10019.

Reviewed by John Gross
CHARLES MCCARRY'S first novel, 'The Miermik Dossier,' which was published in 1973 is arguably the finest modern American spy story...

BOOKS

As the action moves to France and then America, two things raise the book above the level of a literary exercise...

John Gross is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

Table listing best-selling books in fiction and non-fiction, including titles like 'The Cardinal of the Kremlin' and 'The Firm'.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SCAR LIARS ACID
ALONE ANNIE SODA
PROTECTION KNEW
SENIOR OTT BISON
RIP ASCENT
LECTERN ORGAN
ALOE OILING BOW
SEND PLODS SLOE
TNT FEEDLE PENN
ARIEL ENCASED
ABUSED TAR
EBBED GIA DROOP
ROAR PROPRIETOR
MINI MEDIA ROMA
ALDA SITERN SEAM

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott
THE Epton Worldwide Bridge Contest, played June 3 for the third time, is unusual because it assigns predetermined match points for each deal.

BRIDGE

Table showing bridge scores and results for various matches, including North and South scores.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring the text 'Youngsters As Mets Beat' and 'Dreary Finale at'.



SPORTS

2 Youngsters Excel As Mets Beat Padres

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches NEW YORK — The next generation of Mets stole the show here Tuesday night.

David Cone, 25 and in his second summer in the big leagues, overpowered the San Diego Padres.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

6-0, on just two walks and one hit — a fourth-inning double by Tony Gwynn. Cone (14-3) faced 30 batters in registering New York's 18th straight win of the year.

In his best performance of the year, Cone stymied the Padres with a full deck — a strikeout fastball, a split-fingered fastball, a sharp curve, a slider and a changeup.

The star supporting role was played by Greg Jefferies, a 21-year-old called up Sunday from the Mets' Triple-A affiliate.

In his debut Jefferies, 21, singled and doubled; Monday night he hit a double, triple and home run. Said he: "I'm just a lucky kid. I'm surprised to be here."

Dodgers 2, Expos 1: In Montreal, Alfredo Griffin snapped an eight-inning tie with his first homer of the season and 20-year-old Ramon Martinez won his first major league game as Los Angeles extended its winning streak to four.

Phillies 3, Giants 0: In Philadelphia, Ricky Jordan extended his hitting streak to 18 games with an RBI double to help the Phillies halt a five-game slide.

Cardinals 3, Braves 2: In Atlanta, Pedro Guerrero's three-run homer beat the Braves. Guerrero is 12-for-28 in his first full week with St. Louis after being acquired from Los Angeles for pitcher John Tudor.

White Sox 3, Tigers 2: In the American League, in Chicago, Carlton Fisk and Kenny Williams hit home runs to spoil Steve Seaver's major-league debut and hand Detroit its third straight loss and its sixth in seven games.

Athletics 3, Red Sox 1: In Oakland, California, Mark McGwire's two-run homer in the sixth helped prevent Boston from tying Detroit atop the Eastern Division.

Mariners 9, Yankees 6: In Seattle, Jay Buhner had three hits, including a home run, and Danerel Cedeno connected for a three-run shot as the Mariners sent New York to its season-high fifth straight loss.

Texas 3, Rangers 2: In Arlington, Texas, Brian Harper started and John Moses capped a string of five two-out singles in the second that produced all of Minnesota's runs.

Angels 4, Orioles 2: In Anaheim, California, Tony Armas hit his fourth home run in a week to spur California to its fifth straight victory.

Royals 6, Indians 3: In Kansas City, Missouri, Danny Tartabull's two-run homer capped a four-run eighth that rallied the Royals.

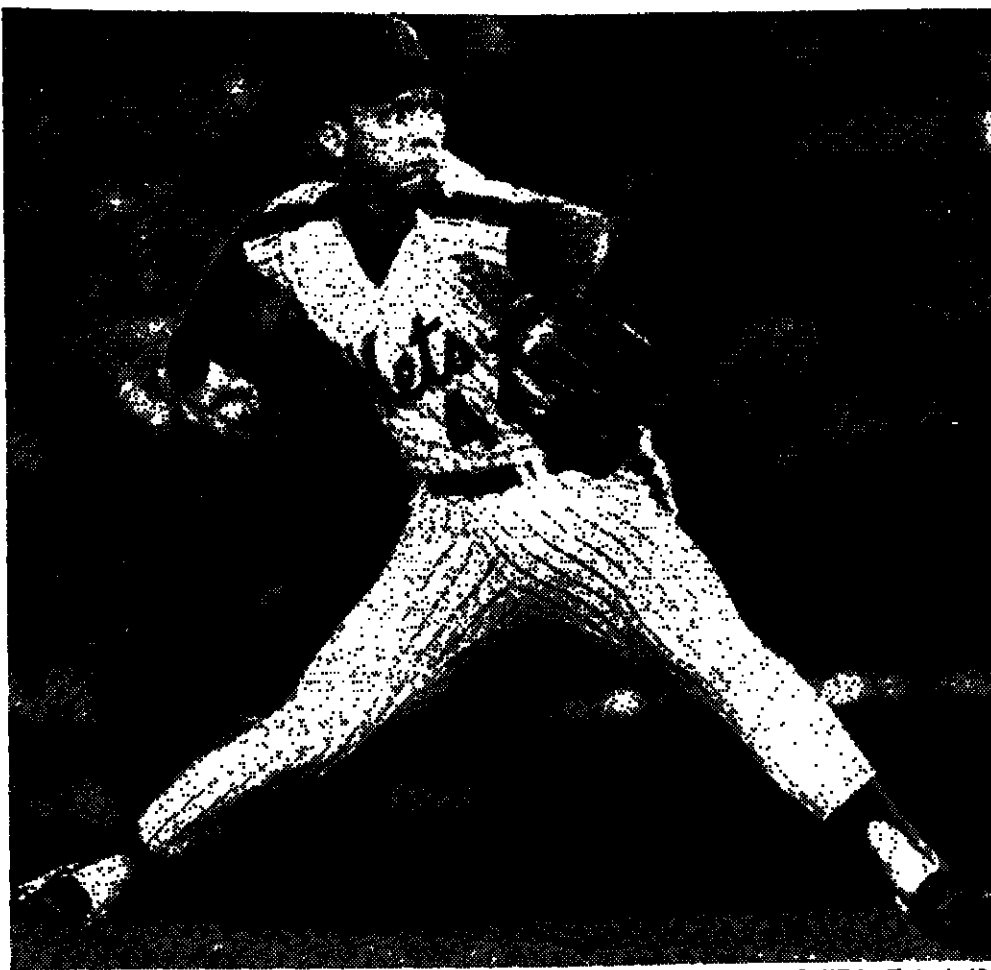
Blue Jays 6, Brewers 1: In Milwaukee, George Bell's three-run homer helped Jim Clancy register his fourth complete game of the year.

Reds 3, Pirates 1: In Cincinnati, Andy Van Slyke's two-run double delighted a four-run first and Dave LaPoint won his third game in three starts for Pittsburgh.

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David Cone, bearing down on route to a one-hitter against San Diego Monday night at Shea Stadium.

Navratilova and Wilander Win; Steinmetz Ousts No. 8 Zvereva

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — No. 2 Martina Navratilova defeated Catarina Lindqvist of Sweden, 6-1, 6-3, on Tuesday at the U.S. Open tennis tournament.

In the men's draw, No. 2 Mats Wilander completed his rain-interrupted victory over Greg Holmertz. The Swede led by 6-2, 6-1, 1-2 when play was halted on Monday; he finished the match with a 6-4 triumph in the third set.

U.S. OPEN TENNIS

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Men Tennis Pros to Explore Staging a Tour of Their Own

By Peter Alfano

NEW YORK — Citing what it claimed was the inability of the Men's Tennis Council to govern and market the men's game effectively, the Association of Tennis Professionals has decided the explore the option of organizing its own international tour in 1990.

That was a conclusion drawn from a recent critique of the sport, "Tennis at the Crossroads," prepared by ATP.

"Tennis has made a lot of progress in the last 20 years, but we see storm clouds on the horizon," said Hamilton Jordan, chief executive officer of the ATP. "We see organization as essential to the problem."

There is too much fragmentation in the council," he said. "I think if we go ahead with this plan, we have a good chance of being successful. We have significant support from the top players and the tournament directors are our natural allies."

The barriers to professionals were lifted in 1968, and the sport has grown at a remarkable rate. But it is a sport that appears to lack the momentum of a 12-month Grand Slam tournament — Wimbledon and the U.S., French and Australian Opens — are significant.

Exhibitions and special events further confuse the issue because they offer plenty of money but do not count toward players' rankings.

Then there are the various special interest groups such as the International Tennis Federation, which controls the Grand Slams and Olympics, the grand prix tournament directors and the players, represented by the ATP.

The tournament directors, ATP and ITF all have three seats on the council, each protecting its own interests.

Last winter, Marshall Happer, the administrator for the council, announced a plan to streamline the tour, creating an off-season, pooling television rights and signing the top players to guaranteed annual contracts in addition to any prize money they earn.

But fighting among the factions has hampered his efforts at implementing the plan by the self-imposed 1990 deadline. Jordan said the ATP has concluded that the council will ultimately fail.

The ATP would like to pattern men's tennis after the PGA tour, which runs all aspects of the golf tour, including marketing.

Turk's Blade Deals Unkindest Cut of All

By Thomas Boswell

WASHINGTON — The worst thing in pro football never changes. Defeat is bad, injury is worse. But the cut is the end. A generation ago,

the coach who brought the bad news was the Hawk. Now he's the Turk. Either way, you never forget him. He's a lifetime nightmare. He was at Redskins Park on Monday when the National Football League champions made the most painful of all times — from 60 players to 47.

For what little solace it gave those who vainly crossed their fingers (see Scoreboard), the Turk has terrified the best of 'em. Dean Egan, a 290-pound (131.5-kilogram) Redskin nicknamed the Tamsamian Devil, will never forget the 6 A.M. knock on his training camp door his rookie year. "I thought, 'It's over,'" he said.

The door opened. The Turk looked in, did a double take, then blurted, "Oh, sorry, Dean. Wrong room."

"I yelled, 'Don't you ever do that again,'" recalled Hamel. "I almost had a heart attack."

For Redskins Steve Cox, there's a ringing he'll never get out of his ears. One August, he and roommate Joe Restic — his punting foe — looked at the ringing telephone, knowing it was the last word for one of them, while the other had made the team. Finally, Restic answered. "When he said, 'This is he. O.K.," I felt so relieved and happy, but sad at the same time," said Cox. "Where do you go from here? You go home."

Of course, some don't want to go. According to linebacker Neil Otkewicz, Washington has a legend, a nameless player whose story is told every season. "Back in the George Allen days," says Otkewicz, "some guy looked himself in his room for three days after he got cut. They couldn't get him out. He figured if he showed he wanted it bad enough, they'd let him stay. They didn't."

A plaque with your name on it in the hall of fame ought to be enough to dim bad memories. But for Bobby Mitchell, Washington's assistant general manager, the cut stays vivid. "I was always in fear — for 12 years."

His first training camp, in 1958, was worst. Mitchell was one of a dozen running backs in a room at the Cleveland camp. Each day, the Hawk came. Each night, two beds disappeared.

"I can still hear the coach coming down the hall to our dorm room — click-click, click-click — on those wooden floors," said Mitchell. "When the steps stopped at another door, we'd start laughing. Back in those days of 16 teams and 33-man rosters, you had guys laying up for three or four little room trying to get a job who'd already had 1,000-year seasons."

Finally only Mitchell, an eight-round draftee from Illinois, and the more heralded Tom Brown of UCLA were left in the room. Fear made them friends. They bought big, identical hats and were dubbed the Mad Hatters by veterans.

Knock, knock. "Tom Brown, Mr. [Paul] Brown wants you, can a voice through the door."

"Should I bring my playbook?" "Yes."

Later, Mitchell cried. "Man, they were cutting a real football player. I was upset for days. I don't think I ever wore my hat after that."

But, at the moment the cut came, both Mitchell and Brown started laughing and couldn't stop. "I guess it was just that tension lifting," Mitchell said. "We laughed, like crazy men."

Every sport has a moment of truth when the final team is picked. But perhaps no game does its cutting with the brutal sense of capriciousness of pro football. For many players, perhaps even most, evaluations are necessarily somewhat subjective and often based on little actual playing time in games.

"Practice is your game," said Hamel, a 12th-round pick in 1985 who flew around dislodging enough helmets to make the team. "You better show what you can do. Especially in training camp."

Everybody watches for the tinnest clues to determine status. Who moves up to scrimmage the vets? Who gets more reps (i.e., repetitions)? Of what? Of anything. If you're asked to do more, that's good. They don't study bumps.

The perfect contrast to the NFL is baseball. If you don't make the team, you can prove yourself in the minors. Once you get a chance to play, it's not a hundred games, not a few plays. "In this sport," said Otkewicz, "sometimes your chance is one play."

Mitchell says to save the tears. Or some of them. "If you are excellent, you will play in this league," he said. "You great player gets over-looked. There are 28 teams and 45 players on a team. If you can't penetrate that, then maybe you should calm down and think about a job."

"Because of weight lifting, they all look like players now," said Mitchell. "But they aren't. Like the saying goes: In the lobby, they all look like Tazman, but on the field plenty of 'em play like Jane."

SCOREBOARD

TENNIS

U.S. Open: First Round Results

MEM. Mats Wilander (2), Sweden, def. Greg Holmertz, U.S., 6-2, 6-4; Andre Gornic (14), Ecuador, def. Javier Sanchez, Spain, 6-2, 6-2; Johan Carlsson, Sweden, def. Steffen Zvereva, Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Elyse Kautsky (14), U.S., def. Maria Lindstrom, Sweden, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

WOMEN. Gabriela Sabatini (5), Argentina, def. Belinda Fuzesi, Argentina, 6-3, 6-2; Mary Joe Fernandez (13), U.S., def. Beverly Byrne, Australia, 6-1, 6-2; Kim Steinhilber, U.S., def. Natalia Zvereva, Soviet Union, 6-4, 6-3, 6-4; Elyse Kautsky (14), U.S., def. Maria Lindstrom, Sweden, 3-6, 6-2, 6-2.

David Peck, U.S., def. Eric Jelen, West Germany, 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; John McEnroe (16), U.S., def. Leonardo Lavalle, Mexico, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Stefan Edberg (3), Sweden, def. Libor Pisek, Czechoslovakia, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2; Mitchell Meier (8), Czechoslovakia, def. Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, 7-5, 6-4, 6-6.

Marcelo Ingarama, Argentina, def. Horacio de la Pena, Argentina, 6-4, 2-6, 7-6 (8-6); Andrew Barrett, South Africa, def. Udo Riggelski, West Germany, 6-2, 4-6, 7-6 (7-6); Menno Oosting, Netherlands, def. Mike Robertson, U.S., 7-6 (7-6), 6-2, 6-2; Mitchell Meier (8), Czechoslovakia, def. Tomas Smid, Czechoslovakia, 7-5, 6-4, 6-6.

Shuzo Matsuzaka, Japan, def. Simon Yoon, Australia, 3-6, 6-4, 6-2; Guy Forget, France, def. Thierry Tulasne, France, 5-7, 6-2, 6-2; Sammy Giammusso, U.S., def. Michael Niblick, U.S., 6-4, 6-3, 7-6 (7-6); Kevin Carran, U.S., def. John McEnroe (16), U.S., 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Tobias Svendsen, Sweden, def. Tomas Carbonell, Spain, 6-4, 6-4, 7-6 (8-6); Mark Woodforde, Australia, def. Eduardo Masso, Argentina, 6-2, 6-2 (7-2), 7-6 (7-6); Steve Nouri, Italy, def. Chris Priester, Canada, 7-5, 7-6 (7-6), 7-6 (7-6).

ATLANTA — Called Jeff Blaker, infielder, on from Richmond of the International League. CINCINNATI — Called Keith Brown, pitcher, in from the American Association. Called Randy St. Claire, pitcher, from Nashville. PITTSBURGH — Released Doug Hostetler, first baseman. NEW JERSEY — Released Cliff Humber, infielder, on from the Midwest League. Called Jeff Brantley, pitcher, from Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League.

MINNESOTA — Sent Eric Blalock, outfielder, to Portland of the Pacific Coast League.

RETIRED LEAGUE. ATLANTA — Called Jeff Blaker, infielder, on from Richmond of the International League. CINCINNATI — Called Keith Brown, pitcher, in from the American Association. Called Randy St. Claire, pitcher, from Nashville. PITTSBURGH — Released Doug Hostetler, first baseman. NEW JERSEY — Released Cliff Humber, infielder, on from the Midwest League. Called Jeff Brantley, pitcher, from Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League.

Dreary Finale at Saratoga Springs

By Steven Crist

SARATOGA SPRINGS, New York — The last time it rained here, the only horses left were two passengers on an ark.

Only a few more than that stuck around for the season's final day at Saratoga Race Track Monday. The show went on one last time after violent storms Sunday afternoon had toppled infield trees and closed the place down with two races to go, and Monday's finale saw one of the strangest cards in New York racing history.

The problem was that five grass races had been scheduled for the closing day card. That's done nearly every year, although rain often forces the grass races to be switched to the main track, prompting numerous scratches.

There were 112 horses entered for Monday's 10 races, and still 91 listed after early scratches. But once the five grass races were switched to the sloppy main track, there were 40 late scratches, leaving some of the tinnest fields of the year.

All seven entries in the first race ran, since there was a \$26,000 pot for seven awful New York-bred maidens who brought a combined record of 0-for-50. Somebody had to win — Executive Privilege, who had been beaten 46 1/4 lengths in his only previous stop race but led from start to finish Monday.

The day proceeded with similarly uninteresting contests, including a two-horse race, a three-horse race, two four-horse races and three five-horse races. It was a dreary way to end a generally bright month of racing, but somewhat appropriate since this time weather was the major force here. Record high temperatures the first two weeks made a day at Saratoga an ordeal for man and thoroughbred; rain wrecked the closing days of the stand.

The one temperate week, fortunately, featured the Travers, the best race of the summer. It was a rare contest where everyone fired his best shot, Forty Niner, Seeking the Gold and Brian's Time straining for the wire together and finishing in that order.

The other highlight of the meeting was Personal Ensign's victory over Gulch and King's Swan in a three-horse Whitney Handicap. The 4-year-old filly won for the 10th time without a defeat and could retire at year's end as the first important undefeated champion since Colin nearly 80 years ago.

come down from the heights; he's found another club, another challenge in London.

And rather than shipping him across the water, we Brits might just learn from him some tactical nuances at which we are proven dunces.

Ardiles has always been a mid-field general whose cunning and scampering alertness make others on the same side look better than they are. "Football is about imitation," David Platt, the previous manager at Tottenham had said. "Other players respond to them. His cleverness rubs off on them. Age has nothing to do with it. It's instinct that matters, and others, like Glenn Hoddle, play better when Ossie's on the team."

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Ardiles, it's true, is past his peak. Lately he has looked worse than he says he feels. And Jim Smith, a wily team-builder managing Queens Park Rangers, believes there is more inside the Argentine than his advanced years and the slight phlegmness of his carriage suggests. Smith hired Ardiles for the season and put him straight into QPR's superclub, Manchester United, last Saturday. Since the score was 0-0, Ardiles could not have shone, right?

Wrong. Ardiles was, as usual, the strategist, the major reason that Manchester, with £1.5 million striker Mark Hughes returned from Barcelona, failed to score in front of 46,377 supporters.

Ardiles played on defense. He was the sweeper, the free role behind the center-backs where swiftness of eye and astuteness of brain can balance the decline in a fellow's running power.

Smith — indeed other British managers — has admired Morten Olsen who, until the Danish team fell apart last May, had graced the international scene from a sweeping position. Olsen remained at the top at 38. Like Ardiles, he was a midfielder adapted to lead from the back.

Smith's is one of the few English clubs even to attempt deploying a sweeper, and he says: "I see Ossie giving experience to our squad as either a sweeper or a midfield player." Venables would not publicly ad-

Ardiles: Still Some Prime Time

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — "Selling my deteriorating asset," Katherine Hepburn once admitted, "is very humiliating work. When you cease to be delicious, you get dumped."

As with a great lady of stage and screen, so with Osvaldo Ardiles, one of the leading minds on the soccer field.

For more than a decade, Ardiles was a beacon in a game increasingly overrun by uninspired sweat and blind aggressiveness. He illuminated the scene, exploiting time and space others never saw, and did it

come down from the heights; he's found another club, another challenge in London.

And rather than shipping him across the water, we Brits might just learn from him some tactical nuances at which we are proven dunces.

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Rob Hughes

Time and space others don't see.

mit as much, but I wonder if that troubles him just a fraction.

Not only has he dispensed with an old owl who might have imparted wisdom to the irascible Gascoigne — might indeed have kept Gascoigne on the field when his temper, as it will, gets the red card — but Tottenham's defense is riddled with indecision.

That is based on the porous nature of recent preseason performances. It hasn't yet been tested in the First Division because Tottenham, which classes itself among Europe's finest clubs, reduced its name to ridicule last Saturday by calling off its first game of a new season six hours before kickoff.

The players were primed, fans by tens of thousands had bought their tickets and made their plans. Alas, Tottenham had no fit stage for the match after police and security officers refused to allow the game because of construction rubble left behind the East stand, where new luxury boxes replace old terracing.

The English League might well penalize Tottenham two points before a ball is kicked. The club's administration, amping up-market, hadn't seen the disaster staring it in the face.

A shade more embarrassment — in the shape of a deteriorating player named Ardiles — may revisit Tottenham in QPR colors come November. Providing, that is, the place is ready.

Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

BASEBALL

Monday's Line Scores

Table with columns for team names and scores. Includes Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, etc.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League, including teams like Detroit, St. Louis, Philadelphia, etc.

TRANSITION

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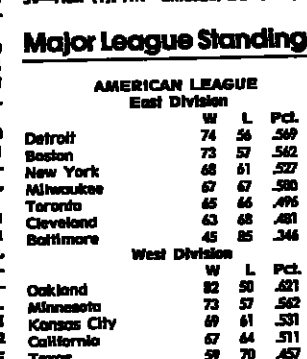
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OBSERVER

Bush's Last Refuge

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK—Late in August George Bush refused to debate Michael Dukakis before late September. Political analysts figured Bush wanted to wait for the polls. If they showed he was sure to be elected, he would say he couldn't debate until October, when, if his polls were still terrific, he'd say, "I'll be ready in February."

That's what the analysts thought. As usual, they were wrong. In fact, Bush planned to knock Dukakis out of the race in the first debate by inviting Dukakis to join him in singing the second verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

It would be devastating. Bush thought, for all America to see Dukakis standing mute and pathetic, ignorant while Bush made patriotic hair stand on end from coast to coast as he sang:

On the shore dimly seen through the mists of the deep, Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes, What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep, As it fitfully blows, half conceals, half discloses?

Some Bush advisers thought the plan so diabolical it might win Dukakis the sympathy vote of millions.

Bush could not be deterred. He had traveled the country reciting the Pledge of Allegiance to the flag to prove he was more patriotic than Dukakis. Dukakis might be prepared to recite the Pledge, but he wouldn't be prepared to sing the second verse of "The Star-Spangled Banner." No human expects that.

Problems arose. First: Bush would have to sing without accompaniment, since asking for the Marine Band to play at the debate would tip off Dukakis. Singing a capella, however, Bush had to give a perfect performance for the music voters. Considering the musical difficulties of the anthem, he needed operatic training.

Second: Francis Scott Key's second verse, while not the worst poetry ever written, was so awkwardly put together that it was almost impossible to memorize.

fully blowing breeze half conceals and half discloses? Here was a potentially deadly trap. If Bush had to explain to the nation what a "towering steep" was, he would look snobby, a professor type who thought he was smarter than other Americans, an egghead and worse—a wimp.

These problems slowed debate preparations. By August Bush's voice teacher was desperate about the screech that occurred in his pupil's voice on the infamously high notes of lines five and six:

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam, In full glory reflected now shines on the stream.

He urged Bush to sing something more in his range—"Over There," "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," even "God Bless America."

Sure, but since everybody, probably even Dukakis, knew all three, why bother?

Fearing the anthem challenge was too risky, Bush nevertheless caught his opponent off guard. "I request my Democratic opponent to prove he is not entirely unpatriotic by joining me in reciting those magnificent and always moving words on the Great Seal of the United States," were Bush's opening words.

Dukakis remembered "E Pluribus Unum," and recited it in a Latin heavily accented with flawless Spanish. He failed, however, to recite "Annuit Coeptis" as well as "Novus Ordo Seclorum" from the seal's reverse.

And no wonder, said Bush. Had this Dukakis with his flawlessly accented Spanish ever once in his entire political career ever spoken out against the enemies of the Great Seal of the United States?

Bush said he loved the Great Seal of the United States almost as much as he loved the flag and promised to become sick and tired of any Supreme Court that forbade teachers to make children say "Annuit Coeptis" and "Novus Ordo Seclorum" every morning.

Dukakis recouped in the second debate by reciting the entire Constitution and all Amendments while Bush floundered helplessly on Article IV, Section I (faith and credit between states).

It was that kind of election, as usual. Lots of imbecility.

By Edward Cody

Washington Post Service

PARIS—Instead of a Palestinian Ibrahim Souss, you get a French neekie with Kfir-ism Souss. And no look for a Kalashnikov. He packs a mechanical pencil.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's representative in Paris is promoting his cause with just as much determination as his boss Yasser Arafat. As might be expected from a concert-level pianist schooled in West Germany, Britain and France, however, the 42-year-old naive of Jerusalem has a way of fighting Israel that differs from Arafat's military and diplomatic battles.

The latest shot in Souss' brand of combat takes the form of a 92-page book, "Letter to a Jewish Friend." A taut, emotional appeal for attention to the Palestinians' plight, the French-language work is selling well in Paris and has just come out in Spanish and Italian editions. Japanese and U.S. versions are under consideration.

The book's publication three months ago has kicked up a cloud of media dust to encourage discussion in France of the Israeli measures to repress the Palestinian uprising on the West Bank and in Gaza.

"Our struggle with Israel is a war of civilizations, and we have to use all the weapons at our disposal," he said. "And besides, I like to write books."

True to the French culture Souss has absorbed, nothing is innocent in the thin volume, not even the title. The French existentialist Albert Camus wrote "Letter to a German Friend" as Nazi troops were making jackboots famous in Europe. It was while rereading a passage from Camus's works, Souss writes, that he thought about addressing Western Jews at "a turning point in the history of our interrupted friendship."

Souss, whose French prose is graceful and poignant, writes in a tone that sounds like the extended hand of friendship. At the same time, he asks some of the tough questions Israel's supporters around the world have to face regarding Palestinians.

On Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza since 1967: "My friend, I am not fooled. You talked to me about security, but the issue was realization of a biblical dream. You wanted Israel to set up a lebensraum, vital to its economic flowering. Do you realize?"

On Israel's fence around Western Jews for making the desert bloom: "The coast from Ras el-Naqura to Gaza, sprinkled with orange groves planted and cared for by generations of Palestinians, becomes in your memory strangely full of sand. The hills of Galilee, on which apple, peach and apricot trees flourished every spring, become arid and rocky. The olive groves around our cities and villages come out, in your drunken propaganda, as so many pieces of earth that Zionist settlers cleared."

Souss started the book in December, when the Palestinian uprising began. It is his third published work in France. After a book of poetry, Souss came out last year with his first novel, "Far From Jerusalem." The sentimental story of doomed love between a Jewish girl and a Palestinian boy in pre-Israel Jerusalem sold 12,000 copies, respectable for a first novel in the small French market.

At his PLO office in Paris's upscale 16th Arrondissement, Souss said he resolved to write the book because he got the impression that many in the West have only a vague idea of why there is a conflict in the Middle East. In addition, he said that he was distressed by general acquiescence among Western Jews in what he sees as Israeli brutality against stateless Palestinian youths.

Wiesel, the Holocaust historian and Nobel Peace Prize winner, generated a number of pained comments during a conference here last January for his reluctance to condemn Israeli harshness in putting down the revolt. Since then, a few French Jewish intellectuals have expressed concern about Israeli tactics. But the Representative Council of French Jewish Institutions issued a communiqué in February offering "profound attach-

Wielding a Pen for the PLO



Ibrahim Souss: A letter to the Israelis.

ment and fraternal solidarity" with Israel during the uprising and expressing "confidence that the State of Israel will assure the tasks it assumes in a spirit of human rights and personal dignity."

Gerard Israel of the Israeli Alliance said the Souss book has been read and discussed by some French Jewish intellectuals. Although Souss' humanist approach and often moderate statements are appreciated, Israel said, the book is not regarded as politically significant. "The best letter to a French Jewish friend would be to obtain from Arafat that the PLO become a little less irredentist," he said.

The fate of West Bank Palestinians is of concern to Souss for several reasons. As PLO representative here, part of his job is to promote the Palestinian image. The Paris office, which has been operating since 1975, also has an officially recognized liaison mission with the French government, including some diplomatic privileges and police protection.

More personally, Souss' wife Diana is the daughter of Raymond Tawil, a longtime West Bank activist largely responsible for setting up the Palestine Press Service. The Jerusalem-based agency provided information from a Palestinian perspective to Israeli journalists and foreign correspondents in Israel until the government shut it down at the end of March.

Souss was born into a comfortable Jerusalem family in 1945. When Israel took over his neighborhood three years later, he fled with his parents to Beirut. After several years in Lebanon, however, his father brought the family back to Jerusalem, this time settling in the eastern part of the city, which was under Jordanian control until 1967.

That move determined a large part of Souss' later life. In a former British Army installation where the Souss family lived for a time, someone had left a piano. The young Souss tried it out. His father, who played the organ at Protestant services, taught him a few notes, and a passion was born.

"At the age of 12, I told my father I wanted to be a concert pianist," Souss recalled. "He said O.K., try your luck. Very strange for an Arab man."

After graduation from St. George's secondary school in Jerusalem, Souss studied piano at the Hochschule für Musik in Munich for two years. Later, he studied at the Royal College of Music in London and the Ecole Normale in Paris.

Although he developed his skills at the piano enough to give a number of concerts, Souss diverted his attention to politics as the Palestinian question rose into prominence after the 1967 Middle East war. By then comfortable in France, he attended the highly rated Political Science Institute and soon was named PLO representative to UNESCO.

Souss has headed the PLO office here since his predecessor, Ezzeddine Qalqaq, was assassinated 10 years ago.

Jackson May Quit Stage

Michael Jackson plans to quit live stage performances after his concert tour, his manager, Frank DiIorio, said on Tuesday. "This will be our last tour. We wanted to do it the best and the biggest, and we did it," said DiIorio. He said the singer had been exhausted by the tour, which began last September in Japan and will end in December in Tokyo, and wanted to devote his time to making films. During Monday's concert at Leeds, England, 90,000 fans sang happy birthday to Jackson, who turned 30 on Tuesday. A former Jehovah's Witness, Jackson does not celebrate birthdays, but he did acknowledge the crowd's gesture. Meanwhile, another Jackson fan in an airplane swooped less than 200 feet (about 60 meters) over the heads of the fans at Roundhay Park. The Civil Aviation Authority said it was trying to locate and prosecute the pilot as it is unlawful for a pilot to fly below 3,000 feet over an event with more than 1,000 spectators without permission. Fans said they could read the twin-engine light aircraft's registration number, and police have passed it on to the aviation authorities.



Happy birthday, Michael.

Predictably, vice presidential candidate Dan Quayle came in for a few jabs: "Looks like a hawk, runs like a chicken."

Paul Newman will portray the late Earl Long in a movie about the Louisiana governor's romance with the former strip-tease artist, Blaise Stern, according to Eusey Perry, who helped Stern with her autobiography, "Rom Stern: My Story." Perry said. Filming is expected to take place next spring.

A 14-year-old British boy, Matthew Sealder, has become the world's youngest male international chess champion, the British Chess Federation said. He qualified after scoring 6.5 points out of 10 at a masters tournament in London. Sealder, who has been playing chess since he was 8, replaced Nigel Short, who had held the title since 1980.

The New York Philharmonic, conducted by Zubin Mehta, played to a packed Flushing Hall in Helsinki and received a bouquet of appreciation from President Mauno Kivisto of Finland. The 1,700-member audience forced the orchestra to play three encores after standing ovations. The president, who attended with his wife and members of the government, met with Mehta during the interval.

Mary Bono isn't going to enjoy reading Redbook magazine in which her husband, Sonny Bono, talks about his life with Cher, from whom he was divorced 13 years ago. He says without qualification, "I don't think either of us has ever had as much fun with anyone else as we had together."

Jessica Hahn whispered into the microphone at a Phoenix, Arizona, radio station: "I'm a little nervous." Thus began the broadcast career of the 29-year-old former Long Island church secretary whose revelations of sexual misconduct topped Jim Bakker from his PTL and televangelist ministry. Hahn has a 30-day contract with the radio station.

Abbie Hoffman, 51, fresh from a reunion of demonstrators from the 1968 Democratic convention in Chicago, made his New York comedy debut at an Upper West Side club. Hoffman, whose humor and courtroom antics got national attention during the Chicago 7 trial, spent more than an hour needling "actor in chief" Ronald Reagan and the Republicans, and reminding

TODAY'S INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MESSAGE CENTER. Appears on page 3.

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